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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

VERMONT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1894

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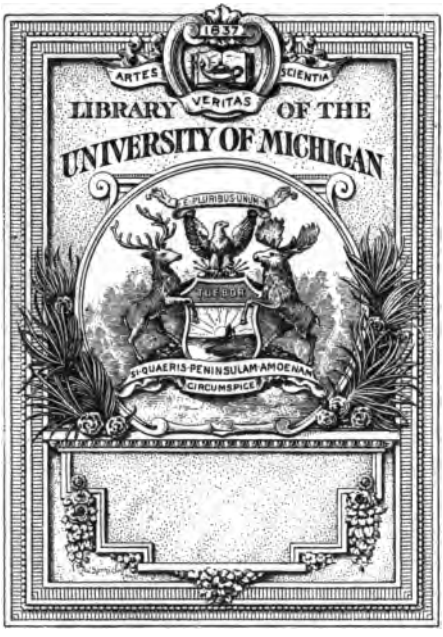

THE GIFT OF

Board of Health

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EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF VERMONT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1894.

RUTLAND:
THE TUTTLE COMPANY, OFFICIAL PRINTERS.
1894.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
RICHFORD, September 1, 1894.

To His Excellency,

LEVI K. FULLER, *Governor.*

SIR:—I have the honor of submitting to you the Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for the year ending August 31st, 1894.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Term Expires.
DR. O. W. SHERWIN, Woodstock,	1898.
DR. C. S. CAVERLY, Rutland,	1896.
DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford,	1894.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

DR. C. S. CAVERLY, *President.*
DR. J. H. HAMILTON, *Secretary.*

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Laws of Vermont Relating to the State Board of Health, Health Officers and Others, and the Spreading of Contagious Diseases.

No. 93—An Act to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious Diseases and to Establish a State Board of Health.

Section.
1. Members, how appointed and their term of office; vacancies, how filled.
2. Meetings and organization of the board; appointment of secretary; his term of office.
3. Duties of board.
4. Shall meet biennially at Montpelier, and at such other times and places as the board shall judge the public health may require; duties of the secretary.
5. Compensation of members and secretary; proviso.
6. Board empowered to enforce regulations for the preservation of the public health; penalty for failure to comply with regulations.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Section 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons as members of a State Board of Health for the State of Vermont. The term of office of said members of said board shall be so arranged that the term of one of them shall expire at the end of every second year. Vacancies in said board shall be filled as they occur by appointment of the Governor, and confirmation by the Senate when next in session.

Sec. 2. The members of said board first named in said appointment shall call a meeting of said members immediately after notice of said appointment shall be received by said members, and said board shall meet within six days after said notice, at the time and place designated in said call, and said board shall organize by electing one of their number to be president of said board, and the board shall also appoint a secretary, who shall be a reputable practicing physician of this State, and if not one of the members of said board by appointment he shall be a member of the board by virtue of his appointment of secretary. The said secretary shall hold his office until said board shall appoint another secretary, and he shall be the executive officer of said Board of Health.

Sec. 3. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the inhabitants of the State; shall make, or cause to be made, sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting causes of disease, especially of epidemics, and the means of prevention; the sources of mortality, and the effect of localities, employments, habits and circumstances of life on the public health. They shall also, when requested, or when in their opinion the sanitary interests of localities require it, advise with municipal officers with regard to the location, drainage, water supply, heating, and ventilation of public buildings and the drainage and sewerage of towns and cities.

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SEC. 4. The board shall meet biennially on the second Tuesday of the session of the legislature at Montpelier, and at such other times and places as in the judgment of the board the public health may require, and also whenever the public safety of the people or the stock and domestic animals of the State shall require. The secretary, as executive officer of the board, shall superintend the performance of the work prescribed in this act, and shall perform such other duties as the board shall direct. He shall also respond to the invitations of boards of selectmen of the several towns or the mayor of a city, in case of epidemics, contagious diseases or other unusual sickness, by visiting the locality, or in such other way as may be deemed best; he shall render the Secretary of State any necessary assistance in preparing for publication the annual registration reports required by law relating to births, deaths and marriages in the State, and he shall make report to the Governor on or before the first day of September in each year of the investigations, discoveries and recommendations of the board, which report shall be printed and distributed as soon as practicable thereafter in the same manner as other public documents of the State.

SEC. 5. The compensation of members of the board shall be five dollars per day and actual expenses while in discharge of their official duties, and the Governor and Auditor of Accounts may allow to the secretary of said board such additional sums for services as secretary, or for services in times of extraordinary peril, as seem to them reasonable, provided the whole expense of the board, including the secretary, for services rendered and all expenses incurred shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in any year, except in some extraordinary public peril, in which case the Governor may order said board to do and perform service for the safety of the State and her people in excess of said sum, but never to exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in all in any one year.

SEC. 6. This board shall have authority to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the better preservation of the public health in contagious and epidemic diseases as they shall judge necessary; and any person or persons or corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been duly notified in writing, to comply with the requirements of such regulations, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay to the Treasurer of the State a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, said offense to be prosecuted for before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 23, 1886.

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No. 82—An Act Defining the Duties and Powers of State and Local Boards of Health, Health Officers and Others.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Section 1. The State Board of Health shall appoint a health officer for each city, town and incorporated village in the State, and shall give him a certificate signed by the secretary of the board.

Sec. 2. These health officers, together with the selectmen of the towns, aldermen of cities and trustees or bailiffs of incorporated villages shall be called, and shall act as local Boards of Health with duties hereinafter assigned.

Sec. 3. The health officer shall be secretary and executive officer of the local Board of Health, and shall hold office for three years, and until another is appointed, unless he resigns or is removed for proper cause. In case of a vacancy from any cause, the State Board of Health shall have power to fill the same.

He shall, in conjunction with the other members of the board, make sanitary inspections whenever and wherever he has reason to suspect anything existing which may be detrimental to the public health. He shall have authority to enter any house or other building and any premises where he has reason to suspect anything exists which is, or may become, detrimental to the public health. He shall, as executive officer of the local board, give a written order for the destruction, prevention or removal, within a certain specified time, of all nuisances, sources of filth or causes of sickness.

Anyone neglecting or refusing to comply with a written order of a health officer shall be subjected to a fine of not less than five dollars. In case of such neglect or refusal, the health officer may prevent or remove any such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, and the cost of such prevention or removal may be collected of the owner or occupant of premises where such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness exists.

Sec. 4. Local Boards of Health shall have authority:

A.—To abate all nuisances, destroy, prevent or remove all sources of filth or cause of sickness.

B.—To guard against the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases by the exercise of proper and vigilant medical inspection and control of all persons and things arriving in their respective towns or cities from infected places whether within or without this State, or which for any cause are liable to communicate contagion.

C.—To require the isolation of all persons and things infected with or exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, and to provide suitable places for the reception of the same, and, if necessary, to furnish medical treatment and care for sick persons who cannot otherwise be provided for; to prohibit and prevent all intercourse

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and communication with or use of infected premises, places or things; and require, and, if necessary, provide, the means for the thorough purification, disinfection and cleansing of the same before general intercourse therewith or use thereof, shall be allowed. They shall have authority to call on sheriffs, constables and the police, whenever it may be necessary to have assistance in the proper discharge of their duties.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every local Board of Health to report to the secretary of the State Board of Health every case of small-pox, varioloid, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever or yellow fever occurring within its jurisdiction, to provide, whenever it is deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, a suitable supply of vaccine virus of a quality and from a source approved by said State Board of Health, and during the existence of an actual outbreak of small-pox in any town or city the local Board of Health shall at all times provide thorough and safe vaccination for all persons within its jurisdiction who may need the same.

SEC. 6. Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, shall immediately give notice to the health officer. Any physician who knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick, or has died, of any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall at once report to the health officer the place where such case exists, the name, degree of virulence and cause or source of the disease, as far as these things are attainable.

Any householder or physician failing to give timely notice to the health officer of the existence of such disease, shall be subject to a fine of not more than ten dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 7. The health officer shall, upon receiving notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, investigate far enough to determine, if possible, the source or cause of the disease; he shall institute means of prevention or restriction in the name of the local board, and shall immediately report all the facts to the secretary of the State Board of Health. Whenever a communicable disease is prevailing to any considerable extent, more than usual, or becomes epidemic, he shall make to the secretary of the State Board of Health weekly reports concerning that disease during its continuance. And once each year, during the month of August, he shall make to the secretary of the State Board of Health a general report of the sanitary condition and public health of his town.

For each report to the secretary of the State Board of Health of contagious disease he shall be paid fifteen cents; and for each annual report he shall be paid one dollar; each to be paid by the treasurer of the town or city.

For sanitary inspections and services in general, he shall receive such compensation as the local board shall deem just and reasonable.

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SEC. 8. The bodies of persons dead of small-pox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever or yellow fever, as soon as the evidences of death are conclusive, must be wrapped in a sheet saturated in a solution of a half pound of chloride of zinc in a gallon of water, or a solution of bi-chloride of mercury of not less than two per cent. strength, enclosed in a proper coffin or box, and buried immediately, with as little publicity as possible.

Such bodies shall not be allowed to be put into any hearse or public vehicle, and shall not be removed from town to town, or be brought into the State.

The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria or scarlatina shall be buried with as little delay and publicity as possible.

But these latter bodies may be removed and transported, provided that the bodies be prepared as before, and incased in an air-tight zinc, copper or lead-lined coffin or in an air-tight iron casket, and enclosed in a strong wooden box, the space between the coffin and the outside box being filled with sawdust saturated with one of the before-mentioned solutions; provided, also, that the health officer gives a certificate with the cause of death clearly stated, and the undertaker gives an affidavit as to how the body has been prepared and encased, and the health officer of the town or city to which the body is consigned shall give consent to its receipt.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 9. The performance of duty of local boards, health officers and others may be enforced by a writ of mandamus at the instance of any member of the State Board of Health.

SEC. 10. The secretary of the State Board of Health, State's attorney in the several counties or town grand jurors in the several towns, upon complaint made to them, shall prosecute for violations under this act.

SEC. 11. Section 6 of Act Number 93 of the Acts of 1886, entitled "An act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases and to establish a State Board of Health," approved November 23, 1886, is hereby amended by inserting in the third line of such section, after "contagious and epidemic diseases," these words, "also regarding the causes which tend to their development and spread."

SEC. 12. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall prepare and send to health officers suitable blanks upon which to return to him reports of infectious and contagious diseases, and also blanks for physicians to make reports to health officers, and shall include therein questions to be answered, when necessary to give said secretary the information he desires, and in special cases the secretary may require special information of a health officer not provided for in the blanks so furnished.

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SEC. 13. The Governor of the State is hereby authorized and empowered in case of danger of invasion of cholera, small-pox or any other infectious or contagious disease to institute and enforce quarantine regulations against any State or country, as he shall deem necessary; and may authorize and empower the State Board of Health to make and enforce such quarantine regulations against any State or country as they shall deem necessary, and any person or persons or corporations neglecting or refusing to comply with either or any of such regulations shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 22, 1892.

BURLINGTON, November 30, 1892.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy.

Attest: CHAUNCEY W. BROWNELL,

Secretary of State.

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GENERAL REPORT.

——:o:——

"Public health is public wealth, and personal health is the greatest blessing that God or man can give to country or mankind."

The first great object of government is the diffusion of knowledge and the enactment of laws for the regulation of States, communities and persons; the most important of these duties being provisions of law for the safety of the people, whereby they may be guaranteed "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—a principle of government older than the Constitution.

Without some provision of law for the protection of public health there could be no real life nor true happiness; and the State, therefore, is only discharging one of its first duties when it seeks, by reasonable laws, to maintain the chief good of its existence. In the science of public economy health stands among the first. The wealth of the nation and the prosperity of the people depend very largely upon this question.

Nearly every State in the Union has some laws pertaining to public health, varying from simply advisory measures to more stringent laws and regulations.

Lord Derby declared long ago that "no sanitary improvement worth the name will be effective, whatever act you pass or whatever powers you confer on public officers, unless you can create an intelligent interest in the matter among the people at large." That the people of Vermont are fully abreast of the times as regards public health, and that the work of education in regard to the necessity and importance of sanitation has not been in vain, is evinced by the increase of applications to the board for advice and assistance in the abatement of nuisances, the demand for more extended and more stringent regulations, and a faithful and hearty compliance and co-operation with health authorities. Opposition to the laws and to the regulations of the board is growing less each year. In a few instances, however, it has been very bitter, when it has become necessary to resort to an application of the penalties of the law.

For nearly two years the board has been working under the law as amended by the Legislature in 1892. By this act the powers of

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the board were greatly enlarged; yet there are still many defects which, it is hoped, may be remedied by the next Legislature. The law is defective in not giving to the health authorities power to deal with sewerage and drainage in the larger villages, where no provisions are made by village by-laws and ordinances.

Huxley has well said: "If my next door neighbor chooses to have his drain in such a state as to create a poisonous atmosphere, which I breathe at the risk of typhus and diphtheria, he restricts my just freedom to live just as much as if he went about with a pistol threatening my life." There should be some *general* law regulating the question of sewerage. At present it is only by special acts for the municipality asking it, which is usually so indefinite as to make it inoperative. Another weak point in the law is in regard to the compensation of health officers, which is now left with the local board to pay whatever they may deem just and reasonable, which results in many instances in health officers serving without pay. Again, the law would be more effective if it was definitely provided that, in case of prosecution for non-compliance with the provisions thereof, local boards should be responsible for all costs, instead of leaving the burden upon health officers, as may now be done.

A law should be enacted giving the State board power to make and enforce rules for the protection of the purity of inland waters, which should necessarily include drainage and sewerage. The necessity for such action is more and more apparent each year, as the larger towns and villages are utilizing these waters for water supply. Quarantine, as a preventive measure, is more easily enforced than in years past, and the necessity of thorough disinfection, after the occurrence of contagious or infectious diseases, is recognized by all. In consequence of the care and precaution in the past of local Boards of Health, and the increased interest of the people of the State in sanitary work, there has been a decrease of preventable diseases in the State. Reports from all parts indicate much less sickness than usual, with few exceptions, where typhoid fever has prevailed to quite an extent.

Under the revised law of 1892 the work of the secretary has been greatly increased, both in the office and general work about the State, which has necessarily interfered greatly with his professional work.

For the year beginning September 1, 1893, the secretary has been absent from his office investigating complaints and inspecting nuisances fifty or more days. This does not include the time in attendance upon the meetings of the board.

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SPECIAL REPORT.

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DIPHTHERIA.

Very much less of this disease exists now than formerly. In only two or three instances has the board been called upon to assist in checking it during the last year; whereas, in previous years frequent calls have been made for this purpose. Now it rarely extends beyond the original outbreak or first case. This is due to the promptness and efficiency of local boards and health officers.

SCARLATINA.

While scarlatina has prevailed to quite an extent, the mortality has been very light. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the people, and of physicians as well, to allow this disease to prevail unrestricted when of mild form. This, in a measure, accounts for its universal prevalence, the very mildness of the disease tending to promote its spread, as many cases will run the full course unobserved, giving no opportunity for isolation.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox has been reported from several towns in the State, but in each instance has been prevented from spreading from the original case. In many of the States it has been unusually prevalent, and was imported into our own State, mostly from Chicago.

A general vaccination was advised by the board, and arrangements were made with the National Vaccine Company of Washington, D. C., to furnish the virus at a large discount from ordinary prices. Advantage was taken of this, and many of the towns have vaccinated all unprotected persons free of charge.

The number of cases of small-pox reported to this office, in accordance with interstate regulations, will be found in this report.

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TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever has been no more than usually prevalent or widespread during the year. In two or three towns, however—Brighton, Swanton and Windsor—special reports have been made by health officers, and will appear in this report.

Polluted water, in this outbreak, as in most instances, is assigned as the cause.

In regard to the occurrence of typhoid fever in Windsor, commencing in March last, investigation, first by the secretary, and later by the full board, made it evident to their minds that the water supply was at fault, a report of which will be found in the transactions of a special meeting of the board, held at Windsor, April 16.

The reasons assigned for the conclusions in the report are as follows: First, the principal mode of conveying the germs of the disease is through drinking water. In this instance, the inmates of the State Prison, 150 in number, were none of them sick with the disease, and are supplied with water from a different source; whilst outside the prison one in fifteen or twenty of the inhabitants were suffering from the disease. Again, there was strong presumptive evidence at least that a case of typhoid fever occurred in a family, in the month of January, previous to the outbreak, living near the source of water supply.

The young lady, who was the patient sick in this family, had just returned from a visit in a town in New Hampshire, where the disease was prevailing.

The following is a newspaper report of the epidemic:

The Typhoid Epidemic.

No abatement in the typhoid epidemic, which has fastened upon our village, can be reported as yet, except it may be found in the greatly diminished number of new cases, there having been none reported since Saturday. The total number so far reported is between 120 and 130. As the crisis in the large majority of these cases will be reached in the next few days, it is confidently hoped that another week will show the worst to have been passed. Three more deaths have occurred during the week, making six thus far in all.

The following reports received during the past few days are apparently contradictory, but when it is understood that fever germs, or microbes, cannot be detected by any form of chemical analysis, the discrepancy may be readily explained. Other forms of analysis must be used to reach down to the germ, and government reports of this kind and from other sources are expected

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daily. Especial attention is called to the report of Dr. Hamilton, and the recommendations found therein. Following is the

Analysis of Water.

On March 30, the day after the water commissioners were notified that there were suspicions that the water was infected with typhoid fever germs, a sample from the surface of the reservoir (the village is supplied with water from the surface), was sent to Professor Markoe of Boston for analysis, but the learned professor was not informed that typhoid fever was caused by the water. As this is the only analysis that has come to hand at time of going to press, it is given *verbatim*. The amount sent was one and one-half pint:

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY,
BOSTON, April 6, 1894.

MR. HUGH GILCHRIST, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners, Windsor, Vt.

DEAR SIR :—I herewith report the result of my analysis of the sample of water from the Windsor reservoir:

Figures represent parts per	100.000
Free ammonia	0.0016
Albuminoid ammonia	0.009
Chlorine	0.600
Fixed solids	8.500
Volatile "	2.500
Total "	11.000

Bright, clear, colorless, odorless.

These figures show the water to be of excellent quality. The quantity of water sent—only one and one-half pints—was too small to allow of any more extended analysis. If you wish a fuller report, please send me half a gallon of the water, and I will test for mitrates and nitrates and determine the hardness.

The water is much purer than Boston water, and Boston water is perfectly wholesome.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE F. H. MARKOE,

Professor Theory and Practice of Pharmacy,

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

[Nothwithstanding the foregoing report, there are 120 cases of typhoid fever, every one of which can be directly traced to the use of aqueduct water. No person should be deceived into using the same by this chemical analysis—a form of analysis that would not

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and could not reveal the microbes of typhoid. On the contrary, let every person be all the more careful to follow strictly the directions of the Boards of Health, both local and State. Boil all aqueduct water to be used for cooking and drinking purposes one-half hour, until the epidemic shall have abated.—*Ed. Journal.*]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Consumption is the cause of more deaths than all other infectious diseases combined, and more than 15 per cent. of all recorded deaths. Of the 15,775 deaths registered in the Province of Quebec in the last six months of 1893, 1,256 were caused by tuberculosis. It is said that there are 11,000 ambulating cases residents of New York city. If, as Boulanger says, one of these patients expectorates 20 millions of germs daily, one can easily imagine the amount of danger continually contributed by tuberculous individuals whom, without hygienic conditions, nor good breeding, are prevented from spitting wherever they happen to be, and thus spread infection right and left. We learn from scientific investigation that 75 per cent. of all cases originate in the patients themselves, while only 25 per cent. can be traced to hereditary influences.

Knowing the nature of this disease, the means of prevention are clear, and no contagious disease demands the attention of the State and health authorities more than tuberculosis. What is being done in our State to suppress this contagious disease—a disease which is destroying so many of our citizens annually? *Absolutely nothing.*

The following circular letter is herewith presented as showing the line of work proposed by the Ohio State Board of Health in preventing the extension of consumption in that State.

This may serve as an indication to the physicians and health authorities of our own State as to their duties in this respect:

OHIO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., March 12, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Health desires to inquire into the extent of phthisis pulmonalis in Ohio, with the view of taking some action to limit, if possible, its extension. As the required information can only be obtained from practicing physicians, and as their assistance is essential for the success of any effort made for the prevention of the disease, we hope to secure your cordial co-operation in this undertaking.

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Experiments in tuberculizing the lower animals shows conclusively that for animals the disease is both inoculable and infectious; and there is evidence, both clinical and experimental, sustaining the view that tuberculosis is also communicable from man to man and from animal to man. While heredity, bad sanitary surroundings and other adverse conditions of environment undoubtedly play an important part in its development, it may be asserted that tuberculosis never occurs in the absence of the specific bacillus.

Dr. Billings states that 101,645 deaths were reported from consumption in the United States during the census year 1890, and estimates that the correct figure is not less than 125,000. No figures are given for the deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. In Ohio, for the year ending March 31, 1891, assessors reported 3,650 deaths from consumption. Assuming that the omissions in reports of deaths from consumption in Ohio are in proportion to the omissions in reports of deaths from all causes, we must add not less than 2,000 additional deaths due to this cause.

What can be done by the health authorities and attending physicians to stay the progress of this great plague?

As it is estimated that for one that dies of consumption two will be sick, it may appear a well nigh hopeless task to control this army of invalids; and the most that can be expected is that a continued and systematic effort will prevent a certain—we hope a considerable—number of new cases each year. There are but few consumptives who do not come under the eye of a physician; and if each patient can be imbued with the idea that his disease may be communicated to others, and especially to his loved ones, and that this can be prevented by proper care, much will have been accomplished. As the bacilli of pulmonary tuberculosis are practically found exclusively in their sputa, it is unnecessary to place restrictions upon the movements of consumptives if they can be induced to properly care for and destroy these infectious sputa. While this may not be possible in all cases, it is believed that an effort to this end will result in much good.

In the line of education the State Board of Health could prepare a pamphlet on "The Prevention of Consumption," couched in simple language, enforcing the fact of the communicability of the disease, and giving plain instructions for caring for the sputa, and for necessary disinfection of rooms, soiled clothing, cuspidors, etc. Copies of the pamphlet could be furnished to physicians, enabling them, if desired, to leave proper instructions with the family in printed form. The pamphlets could also be supplied to each Board of Health in the State (there are now such boards in all cities and in nearly all villages and townships), with instructions to place copies in all families in which the disease is reported.

To accomplish this it would be necessary for physicians to report all cases of consumption to the local health authorities.

Although there may be some objections urged against the registration of consumptives, it is believed that such a measure will afford the best opportunity for controlling the disease. While

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Boards of Health will not be expected to use compulsory measures in the prevention of consumption, they are clothed with authority which enables them to do so in exceptional cases; as, for instance, upon the request of the attending physician, requiring the disinfection of a house in which a death has occurred from this disease before it is occupied by another family. Boards of Health would also be able to provide the poor with necessary disinfectants, where disinfection would likely be omitted on account of the expense. Many other ways would doubtless appear, if cases of consumption were reported, in which the attending physician and health authorities could work together for the prevention of other cases of the disease.

It may also be considered wise to distribute a pamphlet to managers of railroads and factories, to proprietors of hotels, theaters, and other places of public resort, urging that proper precautionary measures be taken to protect the public against tubercular infection.

If consumption is communicable from person to person, it is preventable; and if the public can be brought to a realization of this fact we may hope that the law of self-preservation will interpose a check to this, the greatest scourge of mankind.

The medical profession has always been foremost in all matters of sanitary reform, and we hope for your advice and assistance in this proposed measure against consumption.

* * * * * * *

By order of the board.

Yours respectfully,

C. O. PROBST, M. D., Secretary.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Complaints have been made from several towns in the State regarding the filthy condition of slaughter-houses. These houses are usually provided with wooden floors, or no floor at all, so that the blood is absorbed by the earth and is allowed to remain and pollute the air.

The offal of the slaughtered animals is thrown into yards and pens, and allowed to remain until disposed of by hogs, which constitutes their chief diet.

Unpleasant odors are constantly arising from these places, so that those living near are often compelled to close windows and doors, both night and day, to avoid the terrible stench. In some instances, people have been made sick thereby. Investigation of their complaints and inspection of the slaughter-houses and their surroundings, have shown these conditions to exist. Usually a recommendation from the board is all that is necessary to bring

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about a reform ; in some instances, however, it has been necessary to prosecute the owners or occupants of slaughter-houses for maintaining a nuisance.

OTHER NUISANCES.

Many complaints have been made in regard to pig-pens, horse-barns, etc , which have been carefully looked after, and the nuisances reduced to a minimum ; in fact, it is usually about all that can be done in such cases.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE—DISPOSAL.

The disposal of house filth is a problem most difficult to solve. This is especially the case in country places and small villages. Without some adequate legislation, providing a remedy, health authorities can do little more than advise. Complaints are frequently made to the State Board in regard to these complications, and usually some palliative remedy is applied, which is satisfactory for a time.

WATER SUPPLIES.

That a pure water supply is absolutely essential to good health will not be contradicted, and that a large proportion of the water used for domestic purposes, and especially for drinking, is not free from impurities of some kind cannot be denied.

Each year brings new light, and greater interest in the protection and care of our water supply. The best method of teaching is by object lessons, which is presented in the late experience of Windsor, with her polluted water system. Many requests have been made to the board during the year for an analysis of water, some of which are herewith presented; many of them, however, have not reached this office.

REPORT OF DR. C. S. CAVERLY ON RUTLAND'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Board of Health and Water Commissioners of the City of Rutland :

From the inspection of the settling ponds, stream supplying them and the watershed immediately back of the intake, made with you on April 17, 1894, I would respectfully make the following

REPORT.

The settling ponds, especially the new one, seem to be well planned for taking an abundant supply of pure brook water, and to be free from an appreciable amount of sedimentary matter. They

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are so situated as to be free from any danger of direct contamination with any kind of organic matter. The stream supplying them is a swift-flowing mountain brook and is adapted by nature to furnish a first-class water supply.

The gate at the intake is not sufficiently tight to completely shut off the water from the canal leading to the ponds.

Within a distance of one mile back of the intake, there are ten occupied dwelling houses, with out-houses of various kinds about each, and one school house, the surface washings from all of which find their way directly into this stream or its small tributaries, especially during sudden thaws in winter and during heavy rain falls at other seasons.

Each one of these houses is a menace to our water supply. The washings from the barns, pig-sties, sinks and privies, must constantly contaminate our water somewhat. Whenever there is a large amount of surface water, as when the snow goes off suddenly, or during heavy rains, they must precipitate into this brook a large amount of animal organic matter, prejudicial to any water supply. A single case of typhoid fever in any of these houses, would almost surely precipitate an epidemic in the city.

Some of these houses, notably one occupied by one Stafford, and another owned by E. H. Ripley, are obviously sources of very serious contamination at the present time.

In view of these facts I would respectfully make the following

SUGGESTIONS.

1. The gate at the intake should be so improved that the water from the brook can be completely shut out of the feeding canal immediately after a heavy rain-fall or a sudden thaw in winter. (The new pond holds a sufficient supply, according to the Superintendent of the water works, for at least three or four days.)

2. Each house should be supplied with a privy-vault, which should have a box, lined with zinc or tin, and which should be removed, cleaned and its contents buried in sand as far as possible from the stream or any of its tributaries, once in three months. Sand should be thrwon into these boxes daily.

3. The washings from sinks should be conducted out upon the surface of the ground in an opposite direction from the brook, and to a safe distance from it or its tributaries.

4. All pig-sties, barns and barnyards should be cleaned each month, and liberally sprinkled with lime, sand or other absorbent or disinfectant.

5. The water-shed, and especially these houses and out-buildings, should be inspected by the health officer personally as often as once a month.

6. Whenever any sickness of an infectious nature occurs in any of these houses, the health officer of the town of Rutland, or of

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Mendon, to whom such cases are by law reported, should immediately notify the health officer of the city of Rutland, who should at once take additional precautions.

I am informed by J. C. Baker, Esq., city attorney, that the present water committee of the board of alderman have abundant authority under the city charter, and previous laws governing the water supply of this city, to adopt stringent measures to ensure the purity of this water.

The health and lives of twelve thousand people more or less are directly concerned in this. For this reason, continual vigilance should be exercised in protecting this stream from contamination. The situation at the present time seems to warrant prompt and energetic measures.

Considering the importance of the subject, none of the suggestions I have made would seem to be superfluous.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. CAVERLY, M. D.,

President State Board of Health.

Rutland, Vt., April 18th, 1894.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, 1707 NEW YORK AVE.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1893.

C. S. CAVERLY, ESQ., M. D., President of the State Board of Health, Rutland, Vt.

Dear Sir—Herewith please find enclosed reports of the analysis of six specimens of water from Rutland, Vt.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. GORGAS,

Medical Director, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

Sample No. 66.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct. 3d, 1893.	Depth of well,———
From Rutland, Vt.	Geological formation,———
Source, mountain stream.	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.

Address, President State Board of Health.

Rutland, Vt.

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Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 1.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .04.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .15.
Turbidity, very slight.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), trace.
Sediment, slight.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Residue on evaporation, 121.8.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Loss on ignition, 81.2.	Hardness, 30.576.
Fixed solids, 40.6.	

Remarks.

The chemical examination indicates that the water is free from contamination, and is potable.

Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination shows only non-pathogenetic forms, these being the bacilli ordinarily found in water.
Sample No. 67.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct. 3d, 1893.	Depth of well,———
From Rutland, Vt.	Geological formation,———
Source, mountain stream.	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.

Address, President State Board of Health,
Rutland, Vt.

Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 2.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .032.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .1.
Turbidity, none.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), none.
Sediment, slight.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Residue on evaporation, 97.6.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Loss on ignition, 75.2.	Hardness, 30.576.
Fixed solids, 22.4.	

Remarks.

The chemical examination indicates that the water is free from contamination and is potable.

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Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination shows only non-pathogenetic forms, these being the bacilli ordinarily found in water.
Sample No. 68.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct. 3d, 1893.	Depth of well,———.
From Rutland, Vt.	Geological formation,———.
Source, mountain stream.	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.
Different location from Nos. 1 and 2.	

Address, President State Board of Health,

Rutland, Vt.

Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 3.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .12.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .1.
Turbidity, marked.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), very slight trace.
Sediment, slight.	
Residue on evaporation, 102.8.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Loss on ignition, 71.2.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Fixed solids, 31.6.	Hardness, 30.576.

Remarks.

The chemical examination indicates that the water is free from contamination and is potable.

Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination shows only non-pathogenetic forms, these being the bacilli ordinarily found in water.
Sample No. 69.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct, 3d, 1893.	Depth of well,———.
From Rutland, Vt.	Geological formation,———.
Source, settling pool.	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.

Address, President State Board of Health,

Rutland, Vt.

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Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 4.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .6.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .15.
Turbidity, marked.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), very slight trace.
Sediment, slight.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Residue on evaporation, 115.2.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Loss on ignition, 82.8.	Hardness, 34.104.
Fixed solids, 32.4.	

Remarks.

This water is not recommended for drinking purposes, as the proportion of free ammonia is in excess.

Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination shows only the non-pathogenetic forms, these being the forms of bacilli ordinarily found in water. Sample No. 70.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct. 3d, 1893.	Collected 24 hours after being turned off for repairs to pipe.
From Rutland, Vt.	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.
Source, mountain stream (through iron pipe.)	

Address, President State Board of Health,
Rutland, Vt.

Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 5.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .064.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .1.
Turbidity, marked.	Nitrites, (as nitrogen), none.
Sediment, slight.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Residue on evaporation, 80.04.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Loss on ignition, 41.4.	Hardness, 31.752.
Fixed solids, 39.0.	

Remarks.

The chemical examination indicates no contamination, and shows the water to be potable.

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Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination shows only the non-pathogenetic forms, these being the bacilli ordinarily found in water.
Sample No. 71.

Examination of Water.

Date received, Oct. 3d, 1893.	Depth of well, ———.
From Rutland, Vt.	Geological formation, ———.
Source, mountain stream (through iron pipe).	Request of C. S. Caverly, M. D.

Address, President State Board of Health,
Rutland, Vt.

Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

No. 6.

Color, none.	Free ammonia, .02.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .1.
Turbidity, marked.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), very slight trace.
Sediment, slight.	
Residue on evaporation, 113.8.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), none.
Loss on ignition, 79.0.	Chlorine, slight trace.
Fixed solids, 34.8.	Hardness, 30.576.

Remarks.

The chemical examination indicates that the water is free from contamination and is potable.

Bacteriological Report.

Bacteriological examination indicates that the water is free from contamination and is potable. Only non-pathogenetic forms were found, these being the bacilli ordinarily seen in water.

A. C. GORGAS,
Medical Director, U. S. N., in Charge.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, 1707 NEW YORK AVE.,
WASHINGTON, 24th October, 1893.

C. S. CAVERLY, Esq., M. D., President of the State Board of Health, Rutland, Vt. :

Dear Sir—At the risk of tiring you with my letters, I write once more to answer your third question in yours of the 22d instant,

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which I find I have neglected. I would say that specimens 2, 5 and 6 would rank high, 1 and 3 moderately and the 4th, as reported, would not be recommended.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. GORGAS,

Medical Director U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
MUSEUM OF HIGIENE, 1707 NEW YORK AVE.,
WASHINGTON, 24th October, 1893.

C. S. CAVERLY, Esq., M. D., President of the State Board of Health, Rutland, Vt.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries of the 22d inst., I would say that the following highest limit as a standard of purity of water from flowing streams for free and albuminoid ammonia respectively has been adopted in this laboratory, viz.: .01 to .12 and .10 to .28 per million.

This is the standard of Dr. Leeds—other authorities, notably Wauklyn, give lower standards. I enclose herewith a corrected report of the analysis of sample No. 4, the original having been sent with the "Remarks" miscopied. Please destroy the former.

The bacteriological examination would have shown the presence of typhoid bacilli.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. GORGAS,

Medical Director, U. S. Navy.

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Meetings of the Board.

—o—

The board have held seven meetings during the year, two at Windsor, one at White River Junction, three at Burlington and one at Bennington.

FIRST MEETING.

Pursuant to the call of the president, the board met at the Windsor House, Windsor, on Friday, Sept. 29th, 1893.

There were present Dr. C. S. Caverly, Dr. O. W. Sherwin and Dr. J. H. Hamilton, members of the board; also Dr. J. D. Brewster, health officer for Windsor, the trustees of the village and J. C. Enright, Esq., chairman of board of selectmen. This meeting was called in consequence of a disagreement between the health officer and parties whom he had notified to abate a nuisance.

This was the principal matter considered, which was amicably settled, and the nuisance abated.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

SECOND MEETING.

At the call of the president, a meeting of the board was held at the Junction House, White River Junction, on Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present at this meeting, the members of the board. The first business considered was suggested by a question from Dr. Minard, health officer for Waterbury, as to whether the health officer for the town could act independently of the local board in the abatement of a nuisance, the doctor having been opposed by the local board in his work. After some discussion of the subject, the secretary was instructed to notify Dr. Minard to go on with his work, independent of the board, if necessary. The secretary then reported the complaint from Dr. Campbell, health officer for Albany, in regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the town of Craftsbury, which he attributed to impure water. The discussion

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of this matter resulted in recommending the analysis of the water before taking further action, and the secretary was instructed to give directions for so doing. After some discussion as to the advisability of preparing from the weekly reports of health officers, a monthly or quarterly report, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

THIRD MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the president, the board met at the Van Ness House, Burlington, on Friday, Jan. 26th, 1894. Present at this meeting, only the president and secretary.

The necessity for a general vaccination was considered at some length, as to whether to order or advise in the matter.

The secretary was instructed to prepare and send to each health officer a circular letter, advising a general vaccination.

The secretary having been present, by invitation, at the investigation of tuberculosis of cattle at the experiment station, made a report of the results and recommendations.

This led to a discussion as to the advisability of recommending the same precaution in consumption as in other infectious diseases.

It was thought best to postpone action for the present, although it was evident that at no distant day something would be done in this direction. Adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

FOURTH MEETING.

At the call of the president, the board met at the Putnam House, Bennington, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1894. Members present, president and secretary; others present, H. L. Stillson, health officer of Bennington; Dr. W. S. Phillips, health officer of Arlington; Smith & Sykes, Manchester; F. H. Mattison, health officer of South Shaftsbury; Dr. F. Bates, Pownal; Dr. Rogers, Bennington; Dr. H. C. Day, Bennington; Dr. R. W. Bennett, Bennington; C. B. Vial, Bennington; Dr. J. B. Woodhull; W. B. Sheldon, attorney; E. B. Dailey.

The first question for discussion was the method of quarantine in scarlatina; whether as stated in the circular issued by the State Board, fathers should be allowed to care for their children nights

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and then go to their places of business in the morning, or not. On the whole it was thought best *not* to permit this freedom.

The answer to this question in the circular first issued was as follows:

Answer: Yes; if the change of clothing and of careful and thorough disinfection of hands, face and hair is observed before going out.

The board thought best after a full consideration of the question to revise this part of the regulations and recommendation as follows:

Answer: No. If, however, the health officer is satisfied that a complete change of clothing is made, and hands, face and hair are disinfected on going to business, and the sick room is strictly avoided, he may allow such to sleep and eat their meals in their houses.

A complaint was made by the health officer of Pownal, that a physician of that town had failed to report a case of diphtheria, and asked for instructions. The secretary was directed to place the matter in the hands of the State's attorney, Mr. F. C. Archibald, for prosecution.

The next matter presented for discussion was the advisability of compulsory vaccination.

Dr. Rogers said he considered that owing to the danger from blood poison, and that death often resulted from impure virus, vaccination should never be made compulsory. It was the opinion of most present, however, that as it was possible to obtain pure vaccine, vaccination should be insisted upon, whenever there was the least danger from small-pox. The question was asked the State board what it understood by quarantine. The answer was, that originally it was considered a period of forty days detention, and that especially in diphtheria it should now be insisted upon to the letter.

This led to the discussion of the proper method to pursue in the care of diphtheria and its prevention.

The health officers and others present claimed that they often failed to check the spread of diphtheria, although disinfection by washing and fumigation with sulphur and fire was thoroughly used. The secretary of the State board believed the failure was due to the fact that as soon as convalescence was established, the cleansing process was adopted and the quarantine removed, whereas the quarantine should be continued for thirty or forty days, and a second cleansing instituted.

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The question of a polluted water supply as a cause of typhoid fever was discussed at some length. Next, the use of sulphate of iron as a disinfectant.

The question of jurisdiction of the health officer for that portion of Shaftsbury in the North Bennington school district was amicably arranged.

A complaint from parties in Manchester in regard to the pollution of a water supply had previously been made to the secretary. The health officer and selectmen had so far failed to remedy the trouble. The health officer, after some instruction from the State board, agreed to see that the nuisance was abated.

The last business of the meeting was the consideration of the question of proper and safe plumbing. Local boards lacked authority and they naturally looked to the State board for a remedy, and asked that rules and regulations be promulgated by the State board, so that in conjunction with local boards, more effective work might be done. The question of authority was raised. The State board, however, agreed to comply with the request if deemed advisable after consultation with legal authority.

This was one of the most interesting and best attended meetings ever held by the board. Adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

FIFTH MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the president, the board met at the Van Ness House, Burlington, on Wednesday, March 28th, 1894. Members present, Drs. Caverly and Hamilton.

Others present, Mayor-elect W. J. Van Patten and Aldermen H. G. Gutchell and J. B. Henderson. The first business considered was the appointment of a "health officer" for Burlington.

The matter was finally postponed until the new, or incoming city government should take action regarding it. The following health officers were appointed: Dr. E. H. Pettengill for Rockingham, Dr. E. S. Albee for Bellows Falls, Dr. J. C. Kenny for Sharon, and Dr. Ely for Cavendish. Adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

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SIXTH MEETING.

At the call of the president the board met at the Windsor Hotel, Windsor, on Monday, April 16th, 1894.

All of the members of the board were present. This meeting was called at the earnest solicitation of the people of Windsor, due to the serious outbreak of typhoid fever in that town, hoping, if possible, to find the cause, and the means to prevent the further spread.

After a careful investigation and inspection of all the conditions so far as was possible, the secretary presented the following report as a result of his investigation on the fourth day of April, or some twelve days prior to this meeting, together with his reasons for arriving at such conclusions.

REPORT.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
RICHFORD, VT., April 6, 1894.

To the Local Board of Health and Water Commissioners of the Village of Windsor:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully submit the following report regarding the outbreak and prevalence of typhoid fever in the town of Windsor, as a result of investigation of the causes contributing thereto:

The principal mode of conveyance of the poison or germs of this disease is through the drinking water.

By the kind assistance of the health officer, Dr. Brewster, we believe that we were enabled to trace the cause in this instance to contamination of water supply.

It was found that in the month of January there was a case of typhoid fever in a farm house about two hundred feet from the spring and brook which constitute the source of water supply. The house stands in an elevated position, some thirty or more feet above the level of this brook. Nature has formed a surface drain leading all the way from this house and its out-buildings to the valley below.

We cannot find that any extra pains or precautions were taken during the prevalence of the disease in the house to prevent the washings and filthy discharges from taking their natural course; therefore, during the spring's thaws and rains, all these infected *excreta* found their way into the water supply and so to the many homes that are now suffering the penalty of this gross negligence.

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Based on the above report, we would respectfully make the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We would first recommend that immediate measures be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. To this end, we advise that all persons follow the instructions already given by the health officer, viz.: That all water used for drinking or culinary purposes be boiled not less than *thirty minutes*—this to insure the destruction of all infectious germs. As soon as possible cause the water to be drawn from the reservoir and fish pond (which latter should be abolished), all dead leaves and filth removed therefrom, as these furnish suitable soil for the development of disease germs.

And we would recommend, secondly, preventive measures to guard against the recurrence of the present trouble. For this purpose, devise some method for disposing of the sewage and drainage from all the farm buildings on the line of this water supply. All privy vaults should be supplied with tin or zinc lined boxes, made water tight, and dry earth should be used as a disinfectant. These should be removed and emptied at least twice a year—in the months of May and October.

In view of the presence of one hundred cases of typhoid fever in Windsor, we would advise that the matter be attended to with the greatest possible haste.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

The report was unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

SEVENTH MEETING.

Pursuant to the call of the president, the board met at the Van Ness House, Burlington, on Saturday, May 5th, 1894. All the members of the board were present.

This meeting was called for the especial purpose of consulting with the committee on the revision of Vermont laws.

The committee not being present, certain recommendations were made by the board regarding the public health laws, and the secretary instructed to present them to this committee for their consideration.

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Voted, to issue circular of rules and regulations in regard to plumbing.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular letter to health officers and local boards of health in regard to sanitary work.

Adjourned.

J. H. HAMILTON.

Secretary.

At a meeting of the board, May 5th, the secretary was instructed to prepare and send to each health officer in the State, instructions in regard to an early inspection of the sanitary condition of their several localities. The following letter addressed to local boards and health officers was sent May 10th:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, May 10th, 1894.

To the Local Boards of Health and Health Officers:

The State Board of Health would respectfully call the attention of local boards and health officers to the necessity of a thorough sanitary inspection of their several localities.

The work should begin at once and a vigorous system of general sanitary inspection should be maintained during the summer months.

The season is at hand when the mortality from diarrhœal disease will increase. The relation existing between uncleanliness during the "hot season" and these diarrhœal diseases has long been a recognized fact in sanitary science; i. e., these diseases are *preventable.*

Therefore:—

1. All house garbage, animal and vegetable, should be destroyed by burning, and all accumulations of refuse during the winter should be removed from the neighborhood of dwellings.

2. Look well after manufacturing establishments, slaughter-houses, cheese-factories and tenement houses, drains, cesspools and farm yards.

3. Closets, sewers and alleys in and about public buildings, depots, hotels, school-houses and places of business should be watched continually.

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4. Privy pits should be replaced by water-closets or *dry* earth boxes made water tight.

5. Examine and watch all sources of water supply, especially of *public* supply. Remember that wells or springs near dwelling houses are *always unfit* sources.

We would emphasize our previous recommendation of thorough vaccination. Small-pox is still alarmingly prevalent about us, especially in the cities, and the means of its spread are on the increase.

Health officers will please notify the secretary whenever a supply of blanks for their own or physicians' reports is needed.

Respectfully,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary,

State Board of Health.

As a result, the secretary received many letters of inquiry as to manner of procedure, and also many calls for assistance in the abatement of nuisances.

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Sanitary Investigation of the House of Correction.

—:o:—

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
RUTLAND, VT., Sept. 12, 1893.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health :

Dear Doctor—The house of correction has been afflicted this fall, as for the past two, with diarrhœal disease. I have tried with little effect to get a thorough improvement in the sanitary arrangements there. I finally wrote the Governor, and the enclosed letter came in reply; so if you will decide on an early day to come here, and wire Sherwin and me, we will hold a meeting here. I should say the sooner the better; and the date is immaterial to me.

Sincerely,

C. S. CAVERLY.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BRATTLEBORO, VT., September 11, 1894.

DR. CAVERLY, Rutland.

Dear Sir—I hope you will pardon me for writing you, but last year, when I learned that about 20 per cent. of the inmates were ill, I thought the disease should be traced, but now it is just as bad, and I think you should invite the State Board of Health to examine the case.

If you wish for a commission of other doctors as well, I am willing to co-operate—at any rate we should stop this source of disease if possible.

Yours truly,

LEVI K. FULLER.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BRATTLEBORO, VT., Sept. 13, 1893.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vermont:

Dear Sir—I am advised by Dr. C. S. Caverly that one-third of the inmates of the house of correction are sick.

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I have made a personal visit there and have recommended the removal of all the water closets and sewerage of the same and the substitution of the best sanitary arrangements, which has been partially completed, but still there appears to be trouble there not yet reached, and I therefore respectfully ask that all the members of the State board confer together and visit the institution and make a report to me, the same to be signed by all the members, as to the sanitary condition of the institution and the health of the prisoners, with any suggestions you may see fit to make in the premises.

Yours truly,

LEVI K. FULLER.

STATE OF VERMONT,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., Aug. 18, 1894.

To His Excellency, LEVI K. FULLER :

Dear Governor—Before receiving your letter I was notified by the president of the State Board of Health, Dr. C. S. Caverly, that you had recommended the calling of the board to Rutland for the purpose indicated in your letter to me.

In response to Dr. Caverly's letter, I went to Rutland, and with the other members made the inspection, and on my return found your letter awaiting me.

The following report is respectfully submitted : Ventilation is very imperfect, although at the time of our visit the 75 inmates were in the work-shops, and the windows were open, so of course the air was good. In the winter the attempt is to admit fresh air, but with inadequate means for the removal of the foul air.

The whole plumbing system is imperfect. The ventilators of the soil pipes are not properly located, nor are they of sufficient size to insure safety from sewer gas.

The kitchen is connected with the jail and is used more or less as a loafing place for the inmates, especially convalescent patients.

The water supply is abundant and good so far as we were able to determine from appearances and taste, but the extension of the water pipes to the buildings above and beyond the house of correction, makes it possible to contaminate the water supply for the work-house. At the highest point during the day when work is going on in the shops, there is not sufficient water for flushing the closets, which in some instances have a direct connection with the water pipes, instead of having a tank, in which case, should the current be reversed, the water supply must become polluted.

We would beg leave to make the following recommendations:

1st. That a change be made in the methods of ventilation.

2d. That so soon as practicable, the entire system of sewerage and drainage be remodeled under the direction of a competent sanitary engineer.

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3d. That the kitchen and cooking apartments be entirely separated from the jail. And that the water supply to the buildings beyond the house of correction be at once shut off, and that the water be analyzed, both chemically and biologically.

We deem it but just to the management that everything about the building seemed to be kept scrupulously clean and in perfect order.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BRATTLEBORO, Oct. 6, 1893.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.:

Dear Sir—I am pleased to inform you that the board of directors of the house of correction have submitted matters there to a competent architect for consideration and will see how they can best carry his recommendations into effect.

Yours truly,

LEVI K. FULLER.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RUTLAND, Oct. 2, 1893.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find copy of the report received from Washington on the drinking water sent there for analysis. This report seems to be conclusive and indicates that the water is pure and drinkable. I have sent the Governor a copy of this report and also furnished D. L. Morgan, superintendent of the house of correction, a copy. I have shown Dr. Caverly the report; the original I have in my possession.

Shall be glad to hear from you at any time and await your further pleasure.

Yours respectfully,

EGBERT C. TUTTLE.

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Sample No. 64.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
MUSEUM OF HYGIENE, 1707 NEW YORK AVE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.

Examination of Water.

Date received, 18th Sept., 1893.
From Rutland, Vermont.
Source, water supply of house of correction.
Depth of well,———.
Geological formation,———.
Request of Egbert C. Tuttle, Esq., of board of directors, house of correction, Rutland, Vt.

Chemical Examination.

(Expressed in parts per million.)

Color, none.
Odor, none.
Turbidity, none.
Sediment, slight.
Residue on evaporation, 113.2.
Loss on ignition, 88.0.
Fixed solids, 25.2.
Free ammonia, trace.
Albuminoid ammonia, .024.
Nitrites (as nitrogen), none.
Nitrates (as nitrogen), trace.
Chlorine, 2.5.
Hardness, 30.576.

Remarks.

The results of the chemical examination indicate that the water is potable (drinkable).

Bacteriological Report.

The bacteriological examination shows four kinds of the ordinary water bacilli. These are not pathogenetic.

A. C. GORGAS,

Medical Director U. S. N. in Charge.

Stenographer's Official Copy,

A. C. W.

VERMONT HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RUTLAND, Oct. 5, 1893.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON:

Dear Sir—By request of Governor Fuller, I forward you herewith a copy of the "water analysis" made by Prof. J. L. Hills of Burlington, Vt., and his remarks thereon.

I am yours truly,

D. L. MORGAN,
Superintendent.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
BURLINGTON, VT., September 14, 1893.

D. L. MORGAN, Superintendent House of Correction :

Dear Sir—Yours of the 12th together with sample of water at hand; the latter tests, free ammonia (parts per million), 0.02; albuminoid ammonia (parts per million), 0.13; chlorine (grains per gallon), 0.20. The analysis and your statement would lead me to suspect the water. Water of such analysis *without* the accompanying statement would be regarded as slightly suspicious and with it decidedly so.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH L. HILLS.

Special Reports Regarding the Outbreak of Typhoid Fever from Dr. Wilder of Swanton, Dr. Darling of Hardwick, and Dr. Linehan of Island Pond, Health Officers.

SWANTON, VT., April 24th, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt. :

Dear Doctor—We are at the end of our epidemic now, I am in hopes. There has been 15 cases of fever, mostly of a mild type, within the radius of the water supply. These cases have been of so mild a type in many instances that it has been hard to pronounce them typhoid; still we all agree that we cannot otherwise class them, unless we call them sewer fevers, which may be more proper. We had a few sporadic cases in the town outside of the corporation during the fall last past.

But these cases in the corporation, in my judgment, came directly as the result of the use of a water closet during the first stages of the fever by the first fever case which occurred, the closet emptying directly into a brook, which after running a third of a mile, emptied into the river on the same side, about 100 rods or so above where our water is taken. The floods that occurred about that time and a little after, I think, were a "God send" to our people. It washed out this brook and so diluted the poison in the river, that a less number of our people suffered from the disease than otherwise would.

After laboring for two or three years to induce our trustees to cause the removal of this water closet, it being the only one so emptying, I succeeded at our last corporation meeting, just before the commencement of this epidemic, in getting a unanimous vote instructing the trustees to cause the removal of this water closet, and any other sources of filth tending to contaminate our water supply. So, after a tour of inspection with the president and two of

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our trustees, we caused a notice to be served upon six landholders for nuisances, which have all been abated since.

And I think NOW we have just as pure running water as can be obtained in the State.

The people were advised very generally to boil the water, which was done, or water procured from other sources.

The other sources of impurities, aside from the one mentioned above, were, 1st, a manure pile too near the river bank—about 30 rods above the water take; 2d, a privy over a ditch, which, after running 400 feet, emptied into the river about the same distance above; 3d, 4th and 5th, each discharging water closets out upon a sloping ground draining towards the river about 800 feet away.

It so happened that one of our corporation officers was a subject of our complaint, but all has been got along with harmoniously.

This epidemic, though very mild in comparison to many, has been of such a nature as to demonstrate to all of the people the danger of water contaminated with sewage. The only reason we have not suffered before is because the family using the brook for a sewer did not happen to have a case of typhoid fever until now. This, with numerous other cases, like St. Johnsbury, Richford, etc, goes to show how fertile a source the discharges in typhoid cases are for spreading the disease.

Yours respectfully,

H. R. WILDER,

Health Officer.

HARDWICK, VT., Feb. 6th, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON:

Dear Sir—I send you a report of six cases of typhoid fever, in four families, none living nearer than two miles of each other. The water supply is from springs, excepting in one family it is from a well in a shed adjoining the house. The drainage in the several houses is the same as it has been for years. These six patients were all taken sick the same week. Upon casting about for the cause of contagion, I learned that these people all attended a dinner and reunion of the Congregational Church Society in the church chapel, at East Hardwick, the last Friday in December. I further learned that this chapel was built twelve years ago and that there is a water closet, the excrement from which is deposited on the ground under the building, without any drainage; that this closet is in the body of the house and only partially separated from it, the space over the door being left open. The first floor of this building is used for prayer meetings and church gatherings. The upper floor has been occupied by the Grange. Visited this chapel to-day; found that the lid to the stool was not closed and the odor from this closet was noticeable all over the house; found that this closet had never been cleaned out during the past twelve years, and was not constructed to clean out. During the twelve years,

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several cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this church society, and about two years ago the pastor's family had the fever and one of them died. This chapel, during the winter, is closed tightly for several days at a time. At the time of this gathering and dinner, it was a warm, rainy day and the house having been closed for several days, the air, in my opinion, was contaminated with the germs of typhoid fever, and the people stopping there several hours and eating their dinner, contracted the fever. They were all taken sick the third week in January. The only fatal case thus far was that of a young man who returned to his school (Amherst College) the first week in January and was brought home the 20th with the fever and died the 29th, suddenly, with perforation of the intestine. Have ordered the closet in the chapel thoroughly disinfected—to be cleaned out as soon as spring opens, as there is considerable talk here about this matter. I wish you would write me your opinion in regard to it from what I have written you.

Yours truly,

S. E. DARLING, M. D.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., Feb. 9th, 1894.

S. E. DARLING, M. D., Health Officer :

Dear Doctor—I take pleasure in acknowledging your very interesting report of the occurrence of typhoid fever in Hardwick. I think your reasoning quite logical and that you are undoubtedly correct. Thanking you for your good work and attention to your duties, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

ISLAND POND, VT., August 21, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt. :

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 9th instant at hand ; absence from town and other matters have prevented an earlier reply. The prevalence of typhoid fever in this town has been confined, almost exclusively, to certain localities where well water is used and the drainage is bad. Upon investigation and with the counsel of other physicians. I can find no other cause. Among the people who use the aqueduct water there are very few, if any, who have been afflicted with the disease.

Very truly,

J. H. LINEHAN.

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Inspection of the Reform School.

—o—

To the Trustees of the Vermont Reform School:

From an inspection of the buildings of the reform school at Vergennes, made by us on July 17th, 1894, we would respectfully submit the following report and recommendations. It may be proper to state that our visit was made unannounced.

The buildings are beautifully situated to secure good sanitary results. The facilities for drainage are excellent; the grounds are well kept and free from all collections of garbage or refuse of any kind. A pool of stagnant water south of the main building, which we were told was waste water from the barn, might become a source of danger to the children and should be cleaned out and done away with. This can be accomplished by removing the dam which holds it, and allowing the water to run directly into the creek.

The buildings inside, in general, were neat and clean so far as soap and water could make them. The plumbing of the institution is all old and defective. Without going into details, it is sufficient to state that none of the closets, baths or basins are sufficiently trapped, and ventilation of the traps and closets is entirely lacking. This is a grave fault, and we suggest that all the plumbing in the main building be taken out and new plumbing of modern type be substituted. While no serious sickness has resulted from this old plumbing in the past, it is a menace to the health of the young inmates, and will pretty surely cause trouble sometime.

The boys sleep in two rooms, in one of which there are 40 beds, and in the other 51; neither of these dormitories is large enough. The air space in each is insufficient. In the older dormitory the air space, roughly estimated, is only about 600 cubic feet to each child; in the other boys' dormitory there is still less space to each inmate. The older dormitory has no vent except in the ceiling. It also has a water closet in an alcove of the room. Of course the ventilation from the ceiling removes only the heat from the room. The closet in the alcove should be abolished entirely. The newer

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dormitory has vents in the wainscoting about 2½ feet from the floor, which would be sufficient probably to remove foul air if there was any provision for insuring a circulation of air through them. Lacking this, these vents are useless. There is a closet and urinary off this dormitory, which are very defective, and if allowed to remain, should be replaced by well-trapped and well-ventilated closets at once. The amount of air space to each person in these two dormitories is at best insufficient, and can only be tolerated by securing a more thorough ventilation.

The hospital and newer of these two dormitories have vents that can be utilized if measures are taken to secure a draft in them. The same is true of the school-rooms in the boys' building. The measures that would be necessary to secure a circulation of air through them would be the fitting to the shafts of approved ventilators, or the introduction of artificial heat in some form into these shafts. These vents could thus be utilized at a comparatively moderate expense. The same measure for removing foul air from other parts of the building that are entirely lacking in ventilation, especially the older dormitory, should be adopted at once. Of course, in warm weather the windows and doors can be depended upon very largely for ventilation and fresh air, but this cannot be done in the colder months, and it is obviously unhealthy to confine so many children in the dormitories and school-rooms without being certain of a constant change of air.

In the girls' building the same defect in plumbing is found as in the boys'. The dormitory has no ventilation whatever; both these defects should be remedied.

While the kitchen arrangements at this institution are probably as convenient and well arranged as would be possible without adding new buildings, it is not desirable that the food and dishes for serving should be prepared and stored in the centre of the building, and we should suggest the advisability of erecting a new building connecting with the old by a corridor for the kitchen and storeroom of the institution.

The location of the swill box is bad, being in close proximity to one of the school-rooms. It is also objectionable from its construction, being made of wood, which is now decayed and falling to pieces. We should change its location and have a hopper of galvanized iron, or, if of wood, lined with zinc.

It is undoubtedly true, that considering the age and character of its inmates, this institution has been exceptionally free from infectious and other diseases. It is only with a view of maintaining

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this desirable condition of affairs that we have made the above criticisms and recommendations, all of which, we trust, will appeal to your reason, and we shall be glad to give the institution further attention or advise with its officers whenever it seems to them necessary in furtherance of the changes recommended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) C. S. CAVERLY, M. D., Pres., } State Board
(Signed,) J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Sec., } of Health.

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AN EPIDEMIC OF NERVOUS DISEASE.

——:o:——

During the summer just past there has prevailed in a certain section of Rutland county an epidemic of nervous disease on which it is yet too early to make an exhaustive or final report. The first cases of which reports can be secured occurred in the city of Rutland and town of Wallingford. The distinguishing symptom of the disease or diseases has been paralysis, more or less complete, of one or more of the extremities. The epidemic seems to have been confined largely to the city of Rutland until about the middle of July, when the outlying towns began to be affected. Very few cases have occurred in the city of Rutland since August 1, while at the time of this report cases are constantly being reported from the towns about, especially the towns of Proctor, Pittsford and Chittenden. The cases of paralysis occurring during this epidemic, after a careful study of the reports now at hand, may be classified according to gravity into three classes.

Class A, confined to children under 6 years, usually boys: The child is found to be feverish—T. 100 degrees to 103 degrees F.; loses appetite, is irritable, occasionally vomits. After twenty-four to seventy-two hours there is a very noticeable weakness of one or more of the extremities—oftenest the legs. The initial, febrile stage is soon past, and the motor weakness, which often does not amount to real paralysis, lasts from one to three weeks, when it improves, and the child regains complete use of its muscles.

Class B, confined also to children under 6 years, oftenest boys: The child is taken very much like those in the preceding class, though all the symptoms may be more pronounced. There may be convulsions, hyperæsthesia, normal or exaggerated, patellar reflex, dilated pupils. The loss of power in the limbs in these cases develops about the same time as in the preceding class, and amounts to actual motor paralysis. The legs seem to be affected oftener than the arms, and often after a week or two one arm or one leg remains paralyzed, while the other limbs regain their power. In some of these cases wasting of the affected members has been observed; in some none. None of these cases, as far as

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known now, have recovered full use of the paralyzed limbs, though most are reported as improving. It is now too soon to foretell the outcome of these cases. Of course it is not unlikely that these two classes belong together and are different grades of severity of the same disease.

Class C, not confined to children, though a large majority of the cases are under 10 years: The person is taken with high fever, back and head ache, pains in limbs, occasionally convulsions, opisthatonus, strabismus, difficulty in swallowing, and sometimes early heart failure. If the acute stage is survived, there is apt to be early and profound paralysis of some or all of the extremities. Of these cases there have been some fifteen deaths, most of them in the early stages of the disease. Several deaths have occurred among adults. This latter class of cases has been uniformly diagnosed by physicians as cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The diagnosis of the disease described in Class B has usually been palianus elitis anterior.

It will be readily recognized as a very unusual occurrence to have an epidemic of this latter disease, while an epidemic of the two diseases in conjunction is something probably without a parallel in this country at least.

Our board hopes to make a more complete report of this outbreak later, and one that will leave no doubt as to the diagnosis.

The territory covered by this epidemic has embraced the towns of Mt. Holly, Wallingford, Tinmouth, Shrewsbury, Clarendon, West Rutland, Mendon, Rutland city and town, Proctor, Pittsford and Chittenden. This territory is about fifteen miles wide by twenty-five miles long. It is bounded on the east by the Green Mountain range, and by the smaller Taconic range on the west, and is drained by the Otter creek. There have been reputed cases of this disease outside this area, but the epidemic has mainly been confined to this section of the Otter creek valley. In all this board has reports of 95 cases in this territory to date, with a likelihood that the number is at least 125.

It has been remarked by physicians practicing in this territory that other diseases among children prevailing during the summer months have usually had exaggerated nervous symptoms.

There have also been reported many cases of spinal meningitis among horses, and about 12 deaths, in the towns above mentioned.

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The following rules and regulations were issued by the board May 10, 1884, which was to meet a necessity in larger villages, where no provisions were made by ordinances.

(Circular supplementary to Circular No. 10.)

REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF VERMONT.

Rule 1. The plumbing and drainage of all buildings, public and private, additions and alterations thereto, in all cities and incorporated villages, shall be executed under the direction of the health officer, in accordance with plans and specifications previously approved, in writing, by the Board of Health; and suitable drawings and descriptions of said plumbing and drainage shall, in each case, be submitted and placed on file with the secretary of the Board of Health aforesaid.

No part of the work shall be covered or concealed in any way until after it shall have been examined by the health officer, tested with the "water test" or "peppermint test," and notice must be given to the secretary of the board when the work is sufficiently advanced for such inspection and tests.

The health officer may require all plumbing, when completed, to be tested, as aforesaid [by either the "water" or "peppermint" test], and he shall condemn and order the removal of any defective material, or any work not done in accordance with these regulations, and with the plans approved by him or the Board of Health, as aforesaid.

After a plan has been approved, no alteration of the same shall be allowed, except on the written application of the owner.

Rule 2. All material must be of good quality and free from defects; the work must be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Any plumber required to alter work because he has not performed it in accordance with plans submitted, or because it is not properly constructed, or does not stand the tests aforesaid, when required to repair or alter the same, by the health officer, shall do so at his own expense.

Rule 3. All drain and soil pipes, when within the building, and for a distance of not less than five feet outside the foundation walls thereof, shall be of iron, with leaded or screwed joints, not less than four inches in diameter.

These must be laid in straight line, if possible, on a grade of not less than one-fourth nor more than one inch to the foot.

All changes in direction must be made with curved pipes, and all connections with "Y" branch pipes.

The soil pipes shall be supplied with running trap of the same size and diameter as the pipe, and placed near the foundation wall, with an accessible cleanout.

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Rule 4. Whenever plumbing fixtures are connected with a sewer or soil pipe, the pipes shall extend out through the roof, open and undiminished in size, to a height of at least three feet above the roof. All soil pipes shall increase to six inches, and all waste pipes to four inches, above the roof, and extend to a height of at least three feet above the roof.

This pipe shall be of iron, and no brick, sheet metal, galvanized iron, earthenware or chimney flue shall be used as a sewer ventillator.

There must also be a fresh-air inlet pipe, of a diameter not less than four inches, entering the drain on the house side of and near said trap in the soil pipe, and this may lead to the outer air and opening at any convenient place, away from windows and doors, furnished with a suitable ventilating cap.

Rule 5. All soil, drain, waste and supply pipes shall be concentrated as much as possible, protected from exposure, and, in general, so located as to be accessible for inspection by the health officer or Board of Health, at any time.

If such accessibility be not practicable, such pipes shall be extra heavy.

Drip or overflow pipes, from safes, or from supply tanks, or cisterns, and also waste pipes from refrigerators, shall not be directly connected with sewer, but shall discharge over other trapped fixtures, or into the outer air.

When rain-water leaders are connected with the house drains or sewers, they shall be trapped beneath the ground, with deep seal trap, and if placed within the house, shall be made of cast iron with leaded joints.

All iron pipes shall be coated, outside and inside, with coal tar, applied hot, or some other approved equivalent.

Rule 6. Water closets shall not be located in any room which has no direct communication with external air, either by window or an air shaft of sufficient size, except upon permission of the health officer in writing.

Rule 7. Every water closet, urinal, sink, basin, bath, and every set of wash-trays, or tubs, must be separately and effectively trapped, and the traps ventilated, or an approved anti-siphon trap used.

Traps must be placed as near the fixtures as practicable, and in no case shall the trap be more than one foot from the fixture. In no case shall the waste from the bath tub or other fixture be connected with the water closet trap.

Rule 8. Cellars should not be connected with the house drain unless necessary. When so connected, they must be effectively trapped and means provided to maintain a seal.

Rule 9. No privy vault or school sink shall be allowed in any cellar or basement, unless properly ventilated ; nor shall the general privy accommodations of a tenement or lodging house be allowed in the cellar or basement.

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The general water closet accommodations of tenements, or lodging houses, or of office buildings, or any building in which said accommodations are permitted to be used by the public, shall be so constructed and located that no offense or nuisance may be caused; and all public urinals in such water closets shall be floored and lined with some impermeable material.

Rule 10. Any person feeling aggrieved by any order of the health officer, issued under the preceding nine rules, may appeal therefrom to the Board of Health of the city or village, by notice to that effect in writing, to be filed with the secretary of said board, within forty-eight hours after the service of the order. And the said secretary shall forthwith notify the members of the Board of Health of such appeal.

And further proceedings shall be stayed a reasonable time pending the hearing of said appeal; but no proceedings had under the rule shall contravene the provisions of Act. No. 93 and amendments thereof, Laws of 1886, or Act No. 82, Laws of 1892.

And pending such appeal, no work shall be done by the appellant, contrary to the provisions of rules 1 to 9 inclusive, aforesaid.

Upon hearing the order of the health officer may be sustained or disapproved, by majority vote of the full Board of Health, and their decision shall be final.

In case the order is sustained, the appellant shall be allowed forty-eight hours after the decision of the board is rendered, in which to enter upon a compliance with the provisions of said order.

In case of a disapproval of such order by the board, the order shall, by virtue thereof, be vacated, and no similar order shall issue against the same party, except as provided in section 3, Act No. 82, Laws of 1892.

Rule 11. The rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, issued under and by the authority given in section 6 of "an act to prevent spreading of contagious diseases," etc., approved November 23, 1886, and in section 11 of "an act defining the duties and powers of State and local Boards of Health," etc., approved Nov. 22, 1892, together with health sections of city and village charters, and amendments thereof, are hereby declared to be the sources of reference for fees and penalties under provisions of these rules and regulations.

C. S. CAVERLY, Pres.,
J. H. HAMILTON, Sec.,
O. W. SHERWIN,
} State Board of Health.

May 10, 1894.

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NATIONAL HEALTH LEGISLATION.

A bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. (H. R. bill 1526, 50th Congress, 1st session.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Public Health. There shall be appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Health, who shall be intrusted with the management of the bureau herein established. He shall be paid an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars. For his use the Secretary of the Interior shall provide suitable offices, and, with the approval of the same, he shall employ such assistants and clerks as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Department of State to obtain from the consular officers at foreign ports and places all available information in regard to the sanitary condition of such ports and places, and to transmit the same to the Bureau of Health; and said bureau shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States; and shall prepare, publish and transmit to the medical officers of the Marine Hospital service, to collectors of customs, and to State and municipal health officers and authorities, weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by said bureau; and shall also, as far as it may be able, by means of the voluntary co-operation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations and private persons, procure information relating to climatic and other conditions affecting the public health; and shall make an annual report of its operation to Congress, with such recommendations as it may deem important to the public interest; and said report, if ordered to be printed by Congress, shall be done under the direction of the bureau. That the necessary printing of the Bureau of Public Health shall be done at the Government printing office upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Health, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as other public printing for the several departments of the Government.

Sec. 3. That the Commissioner of Health shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, frame rules which, when approved by the President and issued by the Department of State, shall serve for the instruction of consular officers of the United States and the medical officers serving at any foreign port. In

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compliance with these rules, every master of a vessel destined for a port of the United States shall be furnished with a certificate containing a detailed statement of the inspection of the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers, and of the sanitary measures carried out at the expense of the vessel; or if such measures are not carried out, instant warning shall be transmitted to the bureau, who shall immediately notify the quarantine authorities of the port of destination.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Public Health, shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, make investigations, both in the United States, and, if necessary, in foreign countries, into the nature, origin and prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases, as well as the causes and conditions of particular outbreaks of disease in the United States, and shall publish and distribute documents relating to the prevention of disease.

Sec. 5. That the President is authorized, when requested by the Bureau of Public Health, and when the same can be done without prejudice to the public service, to detail officers from the several departments of the Government for temporary duty, to act under the direction of said bureau, to carry out the provisions of this act; and such officers shall receive no additional compensation, except for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of such duties. When a detail of suitable officers can not be made, the Commissioner of Health may employ such experts, and for such time and in such manner as the funds at the disposal of the bureau may warrant, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 6. That to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 7. That an act, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a National Board of Health," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and all other acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage, within which time the Commissioner of Health shall be appointed.

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25, 1893.

At the meeting of the International Congress of Public Health, held under the auspices of the American Public Health Association and the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, October 10-14, 1893, the following resoluitons were adopted :

(Offered by Dr. J. E. Monjaras, of Mexico.)

Resolved, first, That the educational authorities of the various nations represented here be requested to devote a longer time than they now do, in their curriculum, to the teaching of hygiene.

Second, that the Governments of the countries represented at this Congress be urged to appoint to sanitary positions and commissions only such persons as may have acquired a special education in sanitary studies.

(Offered by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia.)

Resolved, That the International Congress of Public Health affirms in the strongest possible manner its confidence in the value of vaccination as a preventative of small-pox.

(Offered by Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, N. Y.)

Resolved, first, That this Congress urge upon the people of the countries here represented the importance of completing our sanitary organization by forming voluntary public public health associations, to study for themselves the conditions of healthy living in the home and the community and to afford efficient and persistent support to the work of public health officials.

Second, That this Congress respectfully ask State and local Boards of Health to assist in all proper ways the formation of such organizations.

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

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AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, N. H., October 25, 1893.

At the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held at Chicago, October 9-14, 1893, the following resolution, offered by Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Massachusetts, was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Public Health Association again urge upon Congress the necessity of the appointment of some officer with general sanitary authority in connection with the National Government.

That the functions of such an authority are of sufficient importance to demand the exclusive attention of the best-instructed sanitarian.

That such authority should be enabled, from time to time and under proper regulations, to secure the advice and co-operation of the State Boards of Health.

IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

INTER-STATE NOTIFICATION.

The following report of dangerous communicable diseases has been reported from the secretaries of the various State and Provincial Boards of Health, which is in accordance with international regulations:

SMALL-POX.

Connecticut, 22; Grosse Isle, 2; Iowa, several cases—number not reported; Illinois, 565; Maine, 5; Michigan, 100; Massachusetts, 50; Minnesota, 31; Ohio, 35; Pennsylvania, 108; New York, number of cases not given; New Hampshire, 1; Tennessee, number of cases not reported; Rhode Island, 4; Toronto, 5; North Carolina, 1; Vermont, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Pennsylvania, 3 cases, 1 death.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

—:o:—

But a small part of the correspondence has been introduced into the report this year—only that which will add in some measure to its interest.

NORTH BENNINGTON, VT., Sept. 21, 1893.

DR. C. S. CAVERLY.

Dear Sir—I have this afternoon a letter from Mr. H. L. Stillson, in which he refers to the case of a child of Mr. Brooks, who has just died in the town of Shaftsbury with diphtheria.

From what I can learn of it, I should think that the Shaftsbury authorities had not been very careful in the quarantine, if they have ordered any, for Mr. Brooks has been about the streets every day since the child was taken sick.

You have appointed Mr. Stillson health officer for the village of North Bennington, and we would ask that you also appoint him to the same position for the North Bennington graded school district, that there may be no trouble in controlling the trouble within our village. Most of the graded district is in the town of Bennington, but part of it, which is also a part of the village, is within the town of Shaftsbury. You will find, by reference to the acts of the last Legislature, No. 260, that the village and school district are combined, and also the various duties of the Board of Health there provided for.

Mr. Stillson is of the same mind as our board in regard to this matter—that there should be but one health officer, and we respectfully ask that he be appointed.

In your reply to this please communicate with Dr. L. B. Newton, who has been appointed executive committee of our board. Writer is to be away for about two weeks, and that matter might not receive necessary attention if it were addressed to me.

Your favorable action will oblige,

Yours very truly,

E. D. WELLING,

Chairman Board of Health.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT.

MR. FRANK H. MATTISON, Health Officer, Shaftsbury, Vt.

Dear Sir—Complaint has come to this office this morning that a certain Mr. Brooks, in whose family diphtheria has existed, has been allowed to be about the streets.

It seems that your quarantine is far from strict. Will you kindly make a report of your quarantine.

I have appointed H. L. Stillson, Esq., the health officer of Bennington, to be health officer of North Bennington graded school district. Please arrange accordingly.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, September 23, 1893.

DR. L. B. NEWTON, North Bennington, Vt.

Dear Doctor—Per request of Mr. E. D. Welling, chairman of your Board of Health, I have this day appointed Mr. H. L. Stillson of Bennington health officer of North Bennington graded school district, and have also written Mr. Mattison, the health officer of Shaftsbury.

Very truly,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary,

per J. M. H.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1893.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Health Officer, Richford, Vt. :

Sir—I enclose for your information copy of letter received from J. M. Hartrauft, M. D., relative to diptheria at Fisher's Island.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. STUART,

Ass't Secretary.

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SOUTHOLD, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1893.

LEWIS BALCH:

Dear Sir—I have only known of the diphtheria on Fisher's Island the last few days. The Justice of the Peace there is acting in the matter, as it is impossible for me to go there. Quarantine has been made, houses fumigated, and all has been cared for to the best of my knowledge. I will instruct the Justice there to send you report, and also to act rigidly in the matter.

J. M. HARTRAUFT, M. D.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT.

DEAR DR. MILLER:

Sir—Have received advice from New York that, acting on our request, the Fisher's Island matter is receiving proper attention.

Thanking you for your prompt action, I am,

Very truly,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., Sept. 27, 1893.

To Health Officers:

I enclose herewith blank forms of reports of physicians to health officers and of health officers to the Secretary of the State Board of Health. Please discontinue the use of all forms previously issued.

Health officers will be expected to make weekly reports to this office, and "for each report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health of contagious disease he shall be paid fifteen cents; ..... to be paid by the treasurer of the town or city," according to law.

Vouchers may be obtained any time of the numbers of reports made.

Please send in weekly reports from September 1, 1893.

Respectfully,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

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WEEKLY REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER TO SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

....has broken out in
the town of..... .....
No. of families infected..... ....
No. of cases..... .....
New cases.....
No. of deaths.. .....
Additional since last report ....
Precautions taken:..... ....
.....
.....
Remarks:..... ....
.....
.....
.....

.....

Health Officer.

Dated. ....., 1894.

NOTE.—No report required unless disease exists.

EXTRACT FROM ACT 82, LAWS OF 1892.

SEC. 7. The health officer shall, upon receiving notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, investigate far enough to determine if possible the source or cause of the disease; he shall institute means of prevention or restriction in the name of the local board, and shall immediately report all the facts to the secretary of the State Board of Health. Whenever a communicable disease is prevailing to any considerable extent, more than usual, or becomes epidemic, he shall make to the secretary of the State Board of Health weekly reports concerning that disease during its continuance And once each year, during the month of August, he shall make to the secretary of the State Board of Health, a general report of the sanitary condition and public health of his town.

For each report to the secretary to the State Board of Health of contagious disease he shall be paid fifteen cents; and for each annual report he shall be paid one dollar; each to be paid by the treasurer of the town or city.

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SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every local Board of Health to report to the secretary of the State Board of Health every case of small-pox, varioloid, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever or yellow fever occurring within its jurisdiction; to provide, whenever it is deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, a suitable supply of vaccine virus of a quality and from a source approved by said State Board of Health; and during the existence of an actual outbreak of small-pox in any town or city, the local Board of Health shall at all times provide thorough and safe vaccination for all persons within its jurisdiction who may need the same.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN TO HEALTH OFFICER.

To ..... *Health Officer :*

.....

I hereby notify you of.....case of.....

.....

in the family of.....

on .... street.

No. of persons in the family ....

No. of deaths ....

Origin of the disease :

.....

.....

.....

Dated....., 189 .

....., M. D.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF 1892.

SEC. 6. Any householder in whose dwelling there shall occur a case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, shall immediately give notice to the health officer. Any physician who knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick, or has died, of any communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, shall at once report to the health officer the place where such case exists, the name, degree of virulence and cause or source of the disease, as far as these things are attainable.

Any householder or physician failing to give timely notice to the health officer of the existence of such disease, shall be subject to a fine of not more than ten dollars for every such offense.

Diseases which should be reported to health officers :

Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	Membraneous croup,
Continued fever,	Scarlet fever,

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Cholera,	Varioloid,
Diphtheria,	Small-pox,
Erysipelas,	Typho-malarial fever,
Measles,	Typhus fever,
Typhoid fever,	Whooping cough.

PANTON, October 7, 1893.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary, Richford, Vt.

My Dear Doctor—Your letter of November 7 is with me and directions for using disinfectants carefully noted. It is the same general plan as a whole as advised by the State board of New York.

Small-pox patient convalescent, up and out of the house. No more new cases; every one getting quiet. Dr. Chipman fumigated the house last Saturday; sanitary condition good.

Now, Doctor, will you kindly tell me how much longer you would keep these people quarantined. A few of the people around will want to keep Allen shut up too long, and he will want to get out too soon. So as to make the thing easy and have all satisfied, I have told all parties I awaited instructions from you—not because I have not an idea about it myself, but I thought it best to do so. I wrote you last week, you will remember, asking for directions. John Allen came home Saturday P. M., October 21, and exposed the Allen family of seven persons to small-pox. Two little girls out of the seven had not been vaccinated, but were the Friday following, on October 27. Dr. Chipman told me kine-pox was working on the children, and that there was no new cases. Now, Doctor, when shall I set these people at liberty. You will save me lots of criticism if you will tell me the day of the month that they can go. Do not fail to write me this by return mail, as it is important, as things are, that the State board should settle this question.

Most respectfully yours,

E. W. KENT, M. D.

P. S.—I will wire you as directed if necessary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., November 8, 1893.

E. W. KENT, M. D.

Dear Doctor—I would say, in reply to yours of 7th instant, that three or four weeks from time of invasion should elapse before patient is allowed to leave quarantine, varying according to severity of case. All scabs should be cleansed from the head, and the whole body entirely free from the crusts.

In cases of varioloid the disease runs its course more rapidly than variola.

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I should say that not less than three weeks, and if, in your judgment, another week for safety's sake should be deemed necessary, you would be sustained in your action by the State board.

Sincerely,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

BENNINGTON, VT., Oct. 1, 1894.

My Dear Sir—At the request of Dr. Caverly, I enclose you a copy of a blank notice gotten up to serve on people who are quarantined. It grows out of the circumstances I wrote you about. I believe my success in clearing up nuisances arises largely from the kind of notices I send out—see annual report, Aug. 31, 1893—and so I propose to commence the next case of quarantine with the notice enclosed, served by the Chief of Police. I have had blanks made for each of the three Boards of Health I have the honor to be secretary of. I shall begin the campaign de quarantine by giving each doctor a copy as a notice of what quarantine hereafter means in this bailiwick. I hope you will hurry on the laws and No. 10 I stand so much in need of.

Cordially yours,

H. L. STILLSON,
Health Officer.

BENNINGTON, VT.,.....189

.....

Report having been made to me, according to Section 6, Act No. 82, Laws of 1892, by.... .....M. D., that..... .. ... . exists in your household, you are hereby notified that the laws of Vermont relating to the State Board of Health, the duties of health officers, and others, require that you respect a strict quarantine according to the words of the statute and the decisions of the State board founded thereon.

Act No. 93, Section 6, Laws of 1886, and amended in 1892, provides that: "This [State] board shall have authority to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the better preservation of the public health in contagious and epidemic diseases, also the causes which tend to their development and spread, as they shall judge necessary; and any person or persons or corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been duly notified in writing, to comply with the requirements of such regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, pay to the treasurer of the State a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, said offense to be prosecuted before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State."

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In the case of diphtheria your attention is called to the specifications of circulars Nos. 4 and 10, enclosed, and also to the ruling that: "In case of diphtheria *all* inmates of the house should be strictly quarantined, or else sent to other boarding places, after a proper cleaning up and lapse of time to ensure safety.

Act No. 82, Laws of 1892: "An act defining the duties and powers of State and local Boards of Health, health officers and others." Section 4, sub-division C, is explicit and summarizes their duties as follows: "To require the isolation of all persons and things infected with or exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, and to provide suitable places for the reception of the same, and if necessary, to furnish medical treatment and care for sick persons who cannot be otherwise provided for; to prohibit and prevent all intercourse and communication with or use of infected premises, places or things; and require, and if necessary provide, the means for the thorough purification, disinfection and cleansing of the same before general intercourse therewith or use thereof shall be allowed. They shall have authority to call on sheriffs, constables and the police, whenever it may be necessary to have assistance in the proper discharge of their duties."

Section 7, of said Act, provides: "The health officer shall, upon receiving notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, investigate far enough to determine, if possible, the source or cause of the disease; he shall institute means of prevention or restriction in the name of the local board, and shall immediately report all the facts to the secretary of the State Board of Health."

Section 8, among other things, says: "The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria or scarlatina shall be buried with as little delay and publicity as possible. * * * Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

Special regulations are issued in cases of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, or yellow fever, but the same general rules apply to scarlatina (called also scarlet fever, canker rash, etc.) and measles, as to diphtheria, except as to the length of the quarantine. [See circulars Nos. 1 and 9 of the State Board of Health.]

While it is the policy of your local Board of Health to interfere as little as possible with the daily labors of the bread-winners of the household quarantined, take notice that respect for the law above quoted and the enforcement of the same is a duty both yourselves and the health officer owe to the community, and you are enjoined to loyally carry the same into effect, without further notice.

By order of the board,

.....

Health Officer and Executive.

P. S.—Your physician has "Board of Health Certificates" to give you on recovery of the patient, so as to admit to public or private schools, Sunday schools, places of worship or amusement,

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the use of books in libraries, etc., according to Rules 3, 5, 7 and 8 of circular No. 10, which must be countersigned by the health officer before said certificates become valid.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., November 5, 1893.

J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Doctor—Three weeks ago we had a case near my house, which I think was scarlatina simple. A little girl 5 years old was taken with vomiting, after having been feverish for a day or two, and vomited several times. She also had a sore throat, with some canker, and also a rash extending over the whole body, which lasted only a couple of days and then faded out. The lower extremities have desquamated, but not much on the body. The glands of the throat have been very much enlarged and are now on one side. She has been about the house every day more or less. A girl older, in two weeks from the outset of the younger one, had fever, headache and some sore throat, and they said some rash, but very slight.

Now, I was called on Tuesday night to see the little girl, but being away, young Doctor Scott was called and thought it was scarlet fever; but on Wednesday morning, in spite of it all, pronounced it tonsilitis, with scarlatinal rash, which diagnosis his father, the elder Doctor Scott, substantiated. Doctor Mayo was called, and said it was not scarlet fever at all, but came close to being diphtheria. I saw the girl on the Wednesday and Saturday of the week she was taken, and I thought it was a typical case of scarlatina, and I still think so, although there are three physicians against me. I have kept them in for awhile, thus gaining the ill-will of both the family and doctors. I have learned since that there have been three or four other cases of a similar kind, two of them remaining at home from school for two weeks, and all kept very quiet, and not reported to me. I have not investigated the cases, for they have all passed by, and nothing serious has come of them. I am fully in the faith that the case near me was scarlatina, and I mistrust the other cases were the same.

Now, the point is here: The doctors will not report the cases, nor require any precaution with reference to them, and would not if they were more serious. An item appeared in our paper last week to the effect that three against one was conclusive, and that it was only a scare. Would you let the matter drop without anything further being said, or would you show them what the law is in such cases, and warn them of the penalty if violated?

Please let me hear from you,

And oblige,

A. C. BAILEY,

West Randolph, Vt.

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PROCTOR, VT., Dec. 11, 1893.

DR. C. S. CAVERLY, Rutland Vt.

Dear Sir—We have been having this fall quite a few cases of typhoid fever here, in fact, we do almost every season. It is confined practically, or entirely so, to the Swedes, and I have thought it must be something peculiar to their way of living, or getting acclimated. However, I want to have every such thing fully looked into, and would be glad to have four or five specimens of water here examined, with particular reference to typhoid germs. Our water supply, aside from cisterns, which are quite largely used, is from different sources, and the cases have been so divided in location that it could not be attributed to any one source. I suppose the State Board of Health have some means of doing this, and of course there is no use of having it done unless it is accurately done. If you let me know, I will have some bottles filled, marked and numbered and sent wherever you may designate.

Yours truly,

FLETCHER D. PROCTOR.

BENNINGTON, VT., Jan. 10, 1894.

My Dear Sir—Wm. R. Morgan of this village has a gang of woodchoppers on the east mountain, in the town of Glastenbury. One of them named Knapp, aged 22, has been ill with diphtheria, and I am told was attended by Dr. Goodall and afterwards by Dr. Putnam of this village. Hon. Amos Aldrich, health officer of Woodford, asked me what I would do if I was in his place to stop those parties running around in the town of Woodford. I told him I should go up to the cabin, "talk turkey" to them and notify the Glastenbury authorities. He did so, and reports that they will keep secluded. But these parties have been running about Bennington at will, and our people don't like it. I saw Judge Darling last evening and he told me I could do nothing. He made the illustration, suppose that cabin was in Hoosick, N. Y., I could not go into that State even if the owner did live here. Well, I concluded to write to you. I find that Dr. Goodall gave directions precautionary, and I know Dr. Putnam will see to the fumigation, or give orders for it, but this is a case that some one should *know* has been done, else next summer fishing parties may be exposed, and now they (the woodmen) are down to this village frequently, so there ought not to be laxity. Norman Mattison is first selectman of Glastenbury, postoffice, South Shaftsbury, but it is a little town of 16 voters, and they live over the mountain. I am told that the young man ill was taken to Daniel Crawford's house, so if Crawford's people fumigate there may be less danger.

I write you of this case for the purpose of remark. I believe our sporadic cases come from just such instances as these, for it stops with each one who has it thus far with us.

Cordially yours,

H. L. STILLSON,
Health Officer.

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WOODFORD, VT., Jan. 17, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned selectmen of the town of Woodford, hereby inform you that we have been notified by persons in the adjoining town of Glastenbury that there were two cases of diphtheria in said town, that we made an investigation and found that there was cause for such complaint, although the cases at the present time are not considered as very serious. We have quarantined the house where said disease exists and had a capable physician, Dr. Putnam of Bennington, visit the patients. We assure you that we will use due diligence and watchfulness to prevent the spread of the disease. There are only two or three families in that vicinity, it being a lumber district, and the reason we were notified and not the selectmen of Glastenbury, was because we are nearer to them.

Respectfully,

AMOS ALDRICH, } Selectmen of
S. M. BOWLES, } Woodford.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 19, 1894.

Dear Sir—The case of small pox reported this A. M. came from Europe on the White Star Liner Majestic, reaching New York last of last week. Patient sailed on the 7th inst., I believe; was detained, she says, in New York one day, and came to Springfield, Mass., and stayed over night, Friday, coming on here Saturday, late at night. Have written note to health officer, New York City, and health officer, Springfield, Mass. The patient is fairly comfortable this P. M.; is isolated in house where she lives on First street. Rest of family kept in house under observation. Will report anything you may wish to know.

Very truly,

A. I. MILLER.

BRANDON, Vt., Feb. 3, 1894.

Dear Doctor—The enclosed report of a case of scarlatina is the first case that has been reported to me, but I wish to say that it is my opinion our town has been full of the poison for several weeks. There has occurred in my practice and in the practice of other doctors here a class of cases which to all appearances were the mildest cases of tonsilitis. One case I saw had a high temperature for 12 hours only, and it was only when I saw these cases were attended with acute Bright's disease of the kidneys that I began to diagnose these simple cases of tonsilitis as cases of scarlatina, which I think they are. In not a single instance have I seen a rash. Many of the cases don't require medicine; they are so mild the patients pay no regard to them, but now and then one comes down with the

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acute inflammation of the kidneys. This, in many instances, is the first indication that there has been a scarlatina. I have had two cases of acute Bright's disease following a sore throat—no rash—and this has led me to come to this conclusion. It is in the school; it is anywhere. From the fact that it is so mild people don't know they are sick until they get the sequel. I think we must have had more than a hundred cases of this kind in Brandon. I should like to know if other towns in the State have had a similar experience. I should have reported sooner, but I was waiting to be sure I was right.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. PECK.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 9, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—I have had in mind for some time a plan for uniting the secretaries of the State Boards of Health of the six New England States into an organization, to meet together about once a year, for the purpose of doing all in our power to improve the vital statistics of New England as a whole, and possibly to secure the publication each year of a brief digest of the registration of the whole district of about five million inhabitants. Such publication should not, of course, take the place of reports now published, but should combine their principal tables in a condensed form. All, or nearly all, of the New England States now have laws of more or less efficiency relating to vital statistics, and are almost the only populous part of the Union of which this may be said. The birth-rates, death-rates, mortality from the principal infectious diseases, mortality of the urban and of the rural population, etc., of New England are now quite well known, and if published together would make a valuable, as well as creditable, showing.

The registration reports of these States are sought for by many foreign authorities, and are quoted by them. (See Hon. R. W. Rawson's paper before the Royal Statistical Society, England; also L. Bodio's Italian Confronti, and the Bulletins of the International Statistical Institute.)

The advantages of such a Union would be the securing of more uniform methods of presentation of statistical summaries. It would also be of some service in a retroactive way in States where the registration laws are deficient by assisting to secure better registration laws.

I should think that such a pamphlet might be so condensed as not to require more than forty or fifty pages at the most. Please let me know what you think of the plan?

Yours very truly,

(5) SAM'L W. ABBOTT.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., Feb. 12, 1894.

Dear Doctor—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th inst., and would say in reply that I am quite in sympathy with your suggestion, and will gladly co-operate in this work.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
BOSTON, MASS., May 1, 1894.

Dear Sir—I have written to each of the secretaries of the New England States in regard to the publication of a summary of vital statistics, and have received from each one a favorable reply. As it is not a matter about which there appears to be need of haste, I would suggest that we may meet at the next meeting of the American Public Health Association in Montreal, and thus save expense of a special meeting, and by that time the returns of 1893 will probably be nearly ready for use.

Meanwhile I would suggest for consideration the following questions:

1. Shall an organization be necessary?

2. When or how often should such a Digest be issued—annually, biennially or every five years?

3. What shall its size be?

4. Shall a standard of age-distribution be adopted upon the plan suggested by Joseph Korosi?

5. What amount of detail should be introduced—*i. e.*, as to county or town statistics?

6. Shall any changes be recommended in the classification and nomenclature of diseases employed in the different States?

SAM'L W. ABBOTT, Secretary.

SWANTON, VT., Feb. 12, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—I have had two cases of diphtheria, one of which has been quite severe, and is still sick. The usual precautions have been taken.

I learn by report (and corroborated by the statement of the father of one of the boys that is sick) that we have two cases of typhoid fever.

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One is in the family of Mr. Ed. Prouty, who has the sewer discharging into the brook. If you remember, it is the brook that we examined. These are patients of Dr. Allen's, and he does not report them.

Yours very respectfully,

H. R. WILDER.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., Feb. 17, 1893.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—Enclosed find report of our proceedings in regard to vaccination. We have consulted with the selectmen of the town and the trustees of the village with reference to free vaccination, which they absolutely refuse to do. The fact is our town is particularly exposed to small-pox. We have a large Canadian population—a large contingent of Canadians stopping here on their way to and from Canada and Massachusetts. We are expecting an actual outbreak, especially as our town and village will not permit a general order and free vaccination. The health officers have made a proposition to the selectmen and trustees to vaccinate every person for 25 cents each, virus found, but this has been refused.

Will you kindly inform us at your leisure what we are to do under the law? Also, what we are to do in case of an actual outbreak of small-pox, which we are liable to have? What powers have we and how are we to enforce them under your order of January 26, 1894? We advertised it in both papers, as per clipping. The enclosed article was written by the assistant health officer with a view of stirring up the people.

Yours very truly,

GATES B. BULLARD, M. D.,

W. J. ALDRICH, M. D.

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SMALL-POX.

Is Vaccination a Preventive of This Dreadful Scourge?

No definite knowledge of the origin of small-pox has been discovered by writers on the subject, but histories and traditions of Eastern nations refer its commencement to a remote period before the Christian era. It appeared in Egpyt about A. D. 544, spread into Asia and Africa in the sixth and seventh centuries, and into the countries of Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries. The Spaniards carried it into Cuba and San Domingo soon after the discovery of America, from which places it spread to Mexico in 1527, its victims numbering millions. Thence it gradually extended over the whole American continent.

Small-pox is one of the most virulent of contagious diseases, and persons exposed, if unprotected by vaccination, are almost invariably attacked. It attacks both sexes; it is particularly fatal to young children. No race escapes its ravages, but among the aboriginal races it is terribly fatal. The North American Indians have frequently been deciminated by this plague. The negro is also very susceptible.

The contagion develops in the system of the small-pox patient and is reproduced in the pustules. The dry scabs constitute by far the most important element, and as a dust-like powder are distributed everywhere in the room during convalescence, becoming attached to clothing and furniture. The poison is of unusual tenacity and clings to infected localities. It is conveyed by persons who have been in contact with the sick. The disease smoulders here and there in different localities, and when conditions are favorable becomes epidemic. Perhaps the most remarkable instance in modern times of the rapid extension of the disease occurred in Montreal in 1885. Small-pox had been prevalent in that city between 1870 and '75, when it died out, partly owing to the exhaustion of suitable material and partly owing to the introduction of animal vaccination. During these years, between 1875 and 1885, vaccination, to which many of the French-Canadians were opposed, was much neglected, so that a large, unprotected population grew up in the city. On Feb. 28, 1885, a Pullman car conductor, who had traveled from Chicago, where the disease had been slightly prevalent, was admitted to the Hospital Dieu. Isolation was not carried out and on April 1st, a servant in the place died of small-pox. Upon this, the authorities of the hospital, with absolutely criminal negligence, dismissed all the patients presenting no symptoms of contagion and allowed them to go home. The disease

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spread like fire, and within nine months, there died in the city 3,164 persons.

Before vaccination was discovered, France lost 30,000 people each year from small-pox. In Russia it cut off two millions of people in a single year. In England the yearly death-rate was about 3,000 for each million inhabitants. It is calculated that in Europe alone 210,000 beings perished each year. In Quito, S. A., 100,000 Indians were destroyed by it in a single year; kingdoms and empires were thrown into confusion by the death of crowned heads. Among its royal victims history mentions five descendants of Charles I, of Great Britain, viz., Henry, Duke of Gloucester; Mary, wife of the Prince of Orange and mother of William III; Charles, Duke of Cambridge, in 1677; Mary, Queen of England and wife of William III, 1694; and the Princess Mary Louisa in 1712. Also five descendants of Louis XIV, of France, and in the same period Joseph I, Emperor of Germany, in 1711; Peter II, Emperor of Russia, in 1730; a queen of Sweden in 1741; Henry, Prince of Prussia, 1767; Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, in 1777.

All this was before the era of vaccination. Since the time of compulsory vaccination in New York city, the death-rate from small-pox has been only 8.38 per 100,000 as compared with 59.57 per 100,000 before. In London, where vaccination is rigidly enforced, the death rate is only 0.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. In the principal German cities rigid vaccination laws have reduced the mortality to 1.44 per 100,000, while in Paris, where it is not enforced, the death-rate is 10 for each 100,000. Thus could instances be cited an infinitum, but it is needless. All medical men now recognize the value of vaccination, and all enlightened people now honor the name of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. It is only a few of the ignorant classes who dread it.

In 1798, Edward Jenner, M. D., a surgical practitioner of Berkeley, Eng, made known to the world the discoveries, investigations and experiments which he had been conducting for 20 years, in the hope of proving theories, the successful practice of which would secure immunity from this pestilence without endangering life. He had observed that the dairy folk in that section were generally exempt from small-pox, and from the casual remark of a milker had learned that this was supposed to be due to the fact that many of them had accidentally contracted cow-pox from sores on the cows' teats, and so became insusceptible to the contagion of small-pox. Experiments proved this to be correct, for in two years Jenner vaccinated over 6000 people with the virus of cow-pox, and those persons were afterward exposed to small-pox without effect. From using animal virus, virus began to be taken from the sore on a person's arm, and thus transmitted from one to another. This practice existed for over 70 years, when it began to be noticed that the protection was not so great. Naturally the lymph, passing through millions of human systems, became exhausted in efficacy, and but for the timely discovery of new cases of cow-pox, the consequences might have been disastrous to the cause.

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In these days, nothing but animal virus is used, and the most scrupulous care is exercised that none but healthy cows shall furnish virus.

W. J. ALDRICH, M. D.

ANTI-SMALL-POX.

The Board of Health Recommends Immediate Vaccination.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held at Burlington, January 26, 1894, it was decided to recommend an immediate vaccination of all persons in this State. This action is deemed necessary on account of the increasing prevalence of small-pox in our neighboring States and the appearance in our own State of several cases.

Therefore, every person residing in the town or village of St. Johnsbury is hereby requested to give the matter immediate attention. Vaccination may be done by the health officers or by one's family physician. A certificate will be given in either case to every person vaccinated as evidence of the fact.

Virus of a quality and of a source approved by the State Board of Health can be obtained by the local physicians of the health officers at the rate of 5 cents a point.

Dr. Bullard may be consulted at his office each day between 2 and 3 P. M.

Dr. Aldrich will be at his office in the bank block each day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4, and 7 and 9 P. M.

GATES B. BULLARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

W. J. ALDRICH, M. D.,
Assistant Health Officer.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 9, 1894.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., March 3, 1894.

The State Board of Health.

Gentlemen—Representing the Board of Trustees and Board of Health of this village, I beg to call your attention to the fact that several cases of scarlatina have occurred in the village within the past few months. The latest case is that of a boy residing with his parents in a tenement house occupied by two or three other families. Dr. L. C. Stewart was called to the case on Saturday last, and on the following day recognized the case as scarlatina;

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yet he not only failed to notify the local health officer, Dr. A. C. Bailey, but kept the matter a secret as far as he was able, until questioned by me in regard to it yesterday (Friday). In the meantime no notice had been posted nor access to the house denied to such as desired to enter.

The cause of this failure to report is, I understand, the result of ill-feeling on the part of Dr. Stewart towards Dr. Bailey, and my object in calling your attention to the matter, instead of taking it directly to the town grand juror, is because I wish to avoid mixing in any local quarrel. I am on good terms with both physicians, and must so remain, but the failure of Dr. Stewart to observe the law and report the case involves possible consequences too grave to be overlooked.

I respectfully ask the State Board of Health to take such action as they may think necessary, avoiding as far as possible calling upon the local Board of Health individually, for the reason already named, for information. We try to avoid strife, but must protect the village against the spread of the disease, even at the expense of some personal inconvenience. The facts above recited I have received directly from Dr. Stewart, and there can be no mistake about them.

———— ————.

The above complaint was attended to by the secretary, the matter placed in the hands of G. L. Stowe, Esq., State's attorney, and prosecution at once commenced. The verdict was $10 and cost.

WEST RANDOLPH, VT., March 24, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Doctor—Your last at hand. I think you better attend to the case in this town yourself. I don't know but it would be well for you to come down here yourself. There is still another case in the same family, where one died a few days ago, as reported to you. The card had been taken off the door, but is up again now; still the case has not been reported. We, as a Board of Health, desire that such things shall not longer go on in this way.

The name of the State's attorney is Geo. L. Stowe of Chelsea, Vt. Have him attend to the matter as soon as possible and oblige,

Yours in haste,

A. C. BAILEY.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., March 24, 1894.

GEO. L. STOWE, ESQ., State's Attorney.

Dear Sir—Complaint has been made to me several times of the neglect and refusal of Dr. Stewart of Randolph to report his cases

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of contagious diseases to the health officer of the town, Dr. A. C. Bailey. See Section 6 of health laws.

Will you please look after the case at once? The local Board of Health of West Randolph will give you the requisite facts.

I will meet you at West Randolph any day you will suggest, only Saturday of any week.

Respectfully,

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
RUTLAND, VT., May 4, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary:

Dear Doctor—The enclosed clipping from the Herald a few days ago may not furnish you any news, but if you have not heard about the matter I would find out and see if there is any need of prosecuting anyone. I have heard nothing. I have no news. The enclosed letter from Stillson I will leave for you to answer.

Truly,

C. S. CAVERLY.

THE BELLOWS FALLS SENSATION.

Dr. Hill Resigns His Place on the Board of Health.

BELLOWS FALLS, March 6.—As a result of popular feeling, excited by the almost criminal handling of the diphtheria case reported yesterday, Dr. J. Sutcliffe Hill to-day tendered his resignation to the bailiffs of his position on the Board of Health, which was promptly accepted. Dr. T. M. Rudden will probably receive the appointment. Dr. Hill holds a similar position for the town of Rockingham, outside of Bellows Falls, being appointed by the State Board of Health, which he will also resign. No new cases are reported yet from exposure. Every precaution is being taken by the other members of the board to prevent its progress. They were not informed bp Dr. Hill of the case till after the death of the victim.

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BENNINGTON, VT., March 4, 1894.

My Dear Sir—I mailed you and your associates of the State board each a copy of our town report for 1894, last evening. You see that the "town fathers" have done for us an excellent thing in printing circular No. 10 in full. We have also put in motion a plan to give the village, under the head of addendum to village by-laws, a code of plumbing and sewer connection rules. In drawing up this health code, I have not forgotten to include the "water test" and "peppermint test" to all jobs of plumbing; also that plans must be submitted, adopted by the Board of Health and duplicates filed with the secretary, before work is commenced. We may not be able to pass it, but Judge Darling is of the opinion that we have the power, irrespective of a vote. If voted, the responsibility is on the village; if promulgated by the local board, it comes under the jurisdiction of the general law, especially of Section 3, No. 82. Now, I want you to look this matter up carefully, with the counsel of the State board. And the suggestion comes right in here whether the State board have not the right under Section 6, Act 96, Laws of 1886, to provide these rules for incorporated villages, where connections are, or may be, made with drains and sewers? There are several villages which might come under such a schedule. Our village charter you will find in Laws of 1884, No. 226, in amendment to 1849, which it supersedes. In 1886, Sections 37 to 43 were amended—No. 192—and in 1892 our sewer act is numbered 116. This gives you all the law references there is, because, while we have enacted by-laws for fire department and what not, the Board of Health has had no formal rules except such as are laid down by the State board.

I hope we may pass the 11 rules proposed, but if we get beaten, I shall either try to induce the State board to act, as suggested above, or promulgate them myself, and "go it alone." Please tell me what you think as to the State board issuing rules for plumbing and drain and sewer connections in incorporated villages of the State having any given number of inhabitants, or otherwise. Our village votes Australian ballot, being more than 4000 inhabitants.

Cordially yours,

H. L. STILLSON,

Health Officer.

WINDSOR, VT., March 30, 1894.

DR. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—A week yesterday, after a remarkably healthy winter, there came under observation two cases of violent attacks of fever. In three or four days there were nine or ten cases, and now I presume thirty over, all sick alike. Temperature from 102 to 105. The first case is well; how these will be, have not had time to see.

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There are, however, five unmistakable cases of typhoid. No cases *outside* of limit using village water. Have the cases in rich and poor. Good sanitary surroundings and poor. Have examined the water works from its source and do not find what would seem a chance for infection.

There was a case of fever last January near the head of the brook, but the house is three or four hundred rods from water and vault banked up. That is the only suspicious thing; now have all the water boiled. What shall I do? Call the board here? Please instruct me at once; and have you any circulars for distribution for caring for typhoid dejecta. If so, send at once 100 or more.

Please let me hear from you at once.

J. D. BREWSTER,

Health Officer, Windsor, Vt.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., March. 30, 1894.

TO DR. J. D. BREWSTER, Windsor, Vt.

My Dear Doctor—Yours, reporting outbreak of typhoid fever, received. The preventive advised of boiling the water is "timely and good." I have no doubt the drinking water is the cause of the outbreak and its origin the case at the head of the brook, although three or four hundred feet away, vault banked. It is possible and probable that all this filth did not find its way into the vault, but was thrown upon the surface and during the spring thaws was washed into the brook. I am sorry we have no special circulars, but circular No. 1 contains a section upon typhoid fever which I will send you. Should you think best to call the board at any time, do so. I am going to West Randolph Tuesday, and will try to go to Windsor.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.

WINDSOR, VT., March 31, 1894.

Boil all water for cooking and drinking purposes until fever abates.

Per order,

BOARD OF HEALTH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Disinfect and *bury* all discharges from typhoid fever patients.
Disinfect with *copperas*, three pounds to the gallon.
Put all soiled clothes in *boiling* water.

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NOTICE!

Clean out your vault and have all refuse removed before inspection of health officer, April 17, 1894.

Sprinkle chloride of lime in vaults after cleaning.

Per order,

BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTICE!

WINDSOR, VT., April 17, 1894.

All discharges from typhoid patients, or from *any person*, where there is the slightest suspicion of *any fever*, must be *thoroughly* disinfected, either by the use of copperas, (3 lbs. to the gallon), or corrosive sublimate, (1 to 500), or any approved disinfectant.

Discharges *must not* be put in *vaults*.

Put not less than one pound of chloride of lime in each vault *every three days*, until July 1st, 1894.

Any person neglecting to comply with this order will be fined not less than $5.00 for each offence.

See Vermont laws, No. 82, *Sec.* 3, *Session of* 1892.

Keep this order.

Per order,

BOARD OF HEALTH.

WINDSOR, VT., April 18, 1894.

DR. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—Send you copy of an order given each physician in town:

"DEAR DOCTOR:

"It is the order of the local Board of Health that every case of sickness of whatever nature occurring in the families in the territory between R. H. Ely's and Thos. Sears' (inclusive), and also all families supplying milk to families of Windsor, must be at once reported to the local health officer."

I don't propose to have any more "grip" typhoid. Am I right?

Respectfully,

DR. J. D. BREWSTER,

Health Officer.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., Aug. 23, 1894.

H. L. NEWELL, M. D., Health Officer.

Dear Doctor—In your report you mention having an analysis of the water from Washington.

Will you kindly forward me copies of the same for my report, together with some comments as to your conclusions regarding the polluted well before the analysis, etc. ?

Thanking you in advance for so doing, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. HAMILTON.

PROCTOR, VT., August 25, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—I trust you will pardon this delay, as this letter was mislaid, and, after searching a long time, did I find it. My reasons for suspecting that this well water was unfit for drinking purposes arose from the fact that a number who drank from it were in poor health and had stomach, liver and bowel disturbances, otherwise unaccounted for; also several cases of typhoid—in fact, the majority of cases for a number of years used this water to a greater or less degree. I also thought, from its location, it could not be good. The well is situate about 250 feet east and on a lower level than a large barn, where is kept about seventy-five horses and more or less swine, and, although they are very neat and clean about the stable and have a drain from same running east from the barn, passing within 50 feet of the well, the bottom of which is about on the level with bottom of the well, still I was of opinion that the whole land about this well could not help being permeated by the drainage from this barn. Following is a copy of analysis:

Color, none.	Free ammonia, 1.332.
Odor, none.	Albuminoid ammonia, .115.
Turbidity, none.	Nitrites (as nitrogen), none.
Sediment, decided.	Nitrates (as nitrogen), 4.0.
Residue on evaporation, 659.2.	Chlorine, 39.0.
Loss on ignition, 281.0.	Hardness, 52.22.
Fixed solids, 378.2.	

Yours truly,

H. L. NEWELL.

P. S.—We have had in all twenty cases of spinal and cerebro-spinal meningitis; four deaths.

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., April 19, 1894.

EDITOR BOSTON JOURNAL:

I noticed an item published in your issue of April 15th, which reflects upon the local Board of Health of Windsor, Vt., as being responsible for the outbreak of typhoid fever in that town.

I wish to say that my report, which was endorsed by the full board at a recent meeting at Windsor, was misconstrued, for it was farthest from my intention to attach the blame for this calamity to the local Board of Health, who have been untiring in their efforts to suppress this epidemic.

The case of fever from which the trouble arose was at a distance from the town, and no notice was given of the matter until the investigation of the State and local Boards of Health brought the case to light.

Although gross negligence and carelessness are evident, no one could be more faithful than have been the health officer, local Board of Health and water commissioners.

Yours truly,

J. H. HAMILTON.

Secretary.

EPIDEMICS.

More Than 120 Cases of Typhoid in Windsor, Vt.—The Evil That May Flow From One Polluted Spring—Diphtheria Breaks Out in Two North Adams Families.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.]

WINDSOR, Vt., April 14.—This little town is in the throes of an epidemic of typhoid fever, which, its small population considered, is overwhelming. Over 120 cases makes the ratio of patients to the whole number of people approximate 1 to 5. It is now thought by the physicians and professional nurses that the crisis has been passed. Business has been impeded considerably by the absence of those stricken with the fever, and such as are about are oppressed with anxiety for their families and friends.

The five resident doctors and Dr. Burrington of Hartford, who has come to assist, have kept themselves and a large staff of trained nurses at work both night and day. Last Sunday evening a public meeting was held at the Methodist Church, at the suggestion of the physicians and others, to devise some means of relief. A committee was appointed to raise funds, which consisted of Mrs. G. A. Davis, Mrs. Staney Bryant, Miss Susie Farnsworth, Mrs. Ada

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Jones, Mrs. Henry Williams, Miss Georgia Jarvis and Messrs. William D. Tuxbury, Albert Weston, M. K. Paine, Charles Paul, Amos Chase and Rev. W. N. Lonergan. A collection was then taken, and resulted in $71.50 in money, besides $50 worth of medicines and supplies from the Windsor drug store. A large number of the congregation volunteered their personal services as nurses and watchers.

The situation since has become more dire, and such alarm was felt that 14 nurses from New York, Boston and Hartford were secured to aid in the care of the sick. Meanwhile, the ladies of the town are showing patience and modest heroism in their watchfulness and in the care of patients. The high school pupils have been given a recess of indefinite length, for the cause that the teacher is in the hospital at Hanover. Such other of the schools as are open have but a very small attendance, the parents feeling that to allow their children to attend school would be exposing them unnecessarily.

The town has been transformed into an immense hospital, nearly a hundred households constituting as many wards. On the streets there is a suppressed quietude; an undefinable calm has spread its mantle about; the merry prattle of the little school children, usually so welcome, jars upon the sensitive ear. All possible that medical skill and humanity can devise is being done to alleviate the suffering. Those unable to bear the expense of proper treatment and care are receiving any possible aid through the epidemic fund.

The cause of the epidemic has been a fruitful topic for argument and discussion. Every case so far reported has been easily traceable directly to the drinking water, and that is undoubtedly the cause. Prussic acid would not be more shunned than this water now is. The commissioners have, since Monday, distributed water from a spring in the south part of the town to such families as are not supplied with private wells, the watering cart making trips daily. It was about March 23, 24 and 25 that the epidemic sprung suddenly into existence. By March 29 the disease had been traced to its cause, and two days later the local Board of Health issued a circular warning the people to cease using water from the town reservoir.

A visit from Dr. Hamilton of the State Board of Health followed soon after, and with Dr. Brewster, the local health officer, he traced the disease to its primary origin. The conclusions which Dr. Hamilton reached, and which he has embodied in his report, are curious as well as very interesting. He says:

"It was found that in the month of January there was a case of typhoid fever in a farm house about 200 feet from the spring and brook which constitute the source of water supply. The house stands in an elevated position, some 30 or more feet above the level of this brook. Nature has formed a surface drain leading all the way from this house and its outbuildings to the valley below. We cannot find that any extra pains or precautions were taken during the prevalence of the disease in the house to prevent the washings and filthy discharges from taking their natural course. Therefore,

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during the spring's thaws and rains all these infected excreta found their way into the water supply, and so to the many homes that are now suffering the penalty of this gross negligence."

From this single case (in Dr. Hamilton's opinion) the hundred and more have followed. It is probable that the germs of the disease lay dormant for two months, imprisoned by the frost, and that the thaws of the last month conveyed them to the reservoir, and thence to the users of the water. There is a very general feeling among the citizens that some one is responsible for the epidemic, and there seems to be no hesitation in placing it upon the heads of the Board of Health. The present reservoir is being cleansed as thoroughly as is possible, although it is very doubtful if the citizens will ever wish to use the present source again.

The plan which at present seems to meet the heartiest support is of pumping the water from springs in the neighborhood of ex-Senator Evarts' farm. The reservoir was built in 1888, although water for town supply from this same source has been used for many years. Never before has any trouble arisen from this water, and it has been lately analyzed as wholesome.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 10, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.:

Dear Doctor—At the recent quarterly meeting of the Illinois State Board of Health, held in Chicago, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on the 24th and 25th days of April, 1894, the enclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board regarding the recent death of the late secretary of this board, Dr. John H. Rauch.

Very respectfully,

F. A. TRACY,

Chief Clerk.

Resolved, That the Illinois State Board of Health, realizing that the causes of State medicine and medical education have sustained a great loss in the death of its former president and secretary, Dr. John H. Rauch, wishes to express to the profession at large, and to the family of the deceased, its high appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Rauch, not only to the State of Illinois, but to our entire country.

He was the first man in our midst to place the subject of public health upon a scientific basis, treating the vital questions of drainage and water supply with the intelligence and energy necessary to bring about results, projecting plans in sanitary science that will long remain models worthy the study of the student of public health.

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The name of Dr. John H. Rauch should be held in reverence by the medical profession for his zeal in the direction of advanced medical education. He was among the earliest, and one of the most constant, advocates of a more liberal education, and his "Schedule of Minimum Requirements" is as widely known as is medical education itself.

Besides this recognition of Dr. Rauch's great knowledge of the subjects he had made his own, this board wishes to record its appreciation of his enthusiasm for and devotion to his work; likewise of his many virtues as a friend and physician.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., May 20, 1894.

F. A. TRACY, M. D., Chief Clerk:

Dear Sir—Yours informing this board of the death of one of its honored members, Dr. John H. Rauch, is duly received; also resolutions adopted by your board regarding his death.

I will say for the State Board of Health of Vermont *that we most heartily second these resolutions* of your board.

J. H. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

ROCHESTER, VT., May 10, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—Have private parties a right to run sewerage into the river? In circular No. 10, page 5, Art. 28, it says: "No sewer drain shall empty into a lake, pond or other source of water used for drinking purposes or into any standing water." Now, four or five parties have joined in a common sewer and propose to empty into the river. There are a few that live below that find fault for this reason: in low water, when their springs are dry, they go to the river with their stock; some use it for domestic purposes, but they are from one-half to one mile below the mouth of the sewer. Again, they claim that it would prevent getting ice below: In a sanitary point of view, it would be a great benefit to our village to have the sewer put into the river. What would be the expense to have one of the State Board of Health come and look it over, if thought advisable? The river is a good stream of water, as large as the average rivers in Vermont.

Fraternally yours,

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

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BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT, May 12, 1894.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, M. D., Health Officer.

Dear Doctor—The questions proposed in your late favor are not always easy of solution.

It seems necessary to vary these rules in some instances, as the river is in so many instances the only means of sewage disposal. The services of the State Board and its members are free to the people of the State.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RICHFORD, VT., June, 7, 1894.

To the Local Board of Health and Health Officer of the Town of Rochester.

Regarding the complaint of residents of Mill Village, so-called, situated about one mile below the village of Rochester and bordering upon the river, in relation to the discharge of sewage into the river from the village of Rochester, thus polluting the water of said river, from which a supply of ice is obtained for the use of the inhabitants of Mill Village, I would submit the following report, after a careful examination of the circumstances and conditions:

First. The water in the pond where ice is procured is polluted by the surface drainage from Mill Village, and also by the discharge of sewers into the pond from houses in said village; in fact, the river is a sewer for the water-shed for many miles above these villages; therefore, the ice obtained from this pond is unfit for use, and its use should be prohibited by the health authority.

The above circumstances and conditions being true, there is no valid reason why the village of Rochester should not be allowed to discharge its sewers into this river.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

NORTH BENNINGTON, VT., May 17, 1894.

DR. C. S. CAVERLY, President.

My Dear Doctor—An application was received by me to-day to remove the remains of Mrs. H. W. Spafford, who died in June,

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1877, from here to Weathersfield, Vt., accompanied by the certificate of the attending physician, that the disease was paralysis.

I made out the permit, and then I recalled a clause somewhere, that I cannot find, giving me the impression that only the State board can grant such a permit or authorize me to issue it. Please do so, so I can send it over to them to-morrow. The remains will be properly enclosed.

I see the Herald to-day has rules and regulations for plumbing. Please send me two or three hundred copies at once, and proofs, so I can have a copy, if the circulars are not ready.

Cordially yours,

H. L. STILLSON,

Health Officer.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
RUTLAND, VT., May 19, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Doctor—Please send Stillson the circulars.

Respectfully,

C. S. CAVERLY.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 21, 1894.

DR. C. S. CAVERLY, President State Board of Health, Rutland, Vt.

Dear Sir—I wish to enter complaint to the State Board of Health about the sanitary condition of localities in the very heart of the village of Winooski and of the inaction of the local health officer.

Between Allen and East Center streets, about 200 feet from the principal business street, and in the very center of the village, uncovered, there is an open sewer that receives the sewerage from several houses. About 100 feet further along there is a drain from a house emptying into the ditch on the highway, which, owing to the grade, runs along the road a distance, and is an abominable public nuisance.

These I have personally observed, being a resident of East Center street, and are only samples of what I have been informed by reputable citizens exist elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The president of the Board of Trustees of the village says the trustees devised a scheme whereby they would act as a local health committee in assisting the health officer, whom they claim is the executive officer, but, after being duly notified, he failed to meet them. That he has been grossly inactive previously, I have been informed by others, and have had personal experience.

Will your honorable body not issue a writ of mandamus, compelling the local health officer to abate these flagrant nuisances, or

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advise some means whereby they may be attended to? Or cannot some member of your board, or representative, come and see the aforementioned nuisance at once?

Respectfully yours,

W. H. MURDOCK,

A Resident of East Center St., Winooski,

and Cashier of Free Press.

The above was referred to this office by Dr. Caverly, and at his request investigation of the complaint was made on the 23d day of May, 1894. Conditions found as represented by complainant. Local board consulted in regard to the matter, which was arranged to the satisfaction of all.

The annual report of the health officer of Winooski, Dr. Burdick, shows that everything has been done possible to change the unsanitary conditions.—J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 23, 1894.

Dear Sir—I am instructed by the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to transmit to your honorable body a copy of the following resolutions, adopted at the last regular meeting, held at Lancaster:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania that all inmates of prisons, reformatories, almshouses, hospitals, schools and other public institutions be vaccinated immediately on admission.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania that the time has come when the State should provide hospital accommodations for persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in the case of those who cannot be properly cared for in their own homes, and who, through carelessness, might be dangerous to the community at large. It is believed that the establishment of such hospitals might be of great value in educating the people.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) BENJAMIN LEE,

Secretary and Executive Officer.

MONTREAL, June 1, 1894.

To Secretaries of State and Provincial Boards of Health.

Interstate notification of contagious diseases is being every day better and more regularly performed, but still, I think, could be

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improved on one point. Most of the boards report cases as they appear, but not report their ending, and thus the other State or Provincial Boards are unable to say, at given moment, if the disease has completely ceased to exist (by recovery or death of the last case) in such places whence its appearance was previously reported.

In this connection I would respectfully submit for your consideration the enclosed formula which, in my opinion, would remedy the above inconvenience. It was used in our 1891-92 small-pox outbreak.

In 1891-92 this formula was corrected and mailed to State boards every 8 or 10 days, and was certainly the most expeditive and at the same time, the cheapest way of giving notification, the printer keeping the form set and charging us one dollar for printing 75 postal cards, the number we needed.

Suggestions for the improvement on the said formula will be thankfully received.

Yours sincerely,

ELZEAR PELLETIER,

Secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTREAL, January 14, 1892.

Sir—I beg to send you the following bulletin regarding the existence of small-pox in the Province:

Counties.	Municipalities.	Cases since outbreak.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses presently infected.
	Quebec City	5	3	2	....	3	....
Bonaventure	Carleton	9	1	8	....	4	....
Do.	Shoolbred and Nouvelle	3	....	3	....	1	....
Rimouski	St. Damase	17	5	12	....	4	....
Do.	Sandy Bay	6	....	1	5	3	2
Temiscouata	St. Paul de la Croix	61	11	50	....	13	....
Do.	St. Clement	8	....	8	....	2	....
Do.	Ile-Verte	1	1	....	....	1	....
Gaspe	Pabos	6	1	5	....	2	....
Do.	Newport	6	2	4	....	1	....
Quebec	La Jeune Lorette	4	....	4	....	1	....
Sherbrooke	Ascot	10	4	6	....	2	....
Do.	Sherbrooke City	14	4	8	2	6	*1
Richmond	Brompton	1	....	....	1	1	1

* The Civic Hospital.

Yours respectfully,

ELZEAR PELLETIER, Secretary.

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ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., June 21, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Doctor—The case to which you refer was investigated by me thoroughly the day it occurred, and found it to have originated in the town of Barnet, otherwise you would have heard from me. Our Catholic school here appears to be well sewered and well cared for, and no zymotic disease appears to have originated there within the last two years, I am sure.

Yours very respectfully,

GATES B. BULLARD,

Health Officer.

EAST BURKE, Aug. 3, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vermont:

Dear Sir—It pains me to write these lines. Dr. H. J. Lane died of diphtheria the 12th of November, 1893. I supposed that the physicians that treated him notified you of his sickness and death, for I spoke to them about it, and I did nothing about it. He had a very bad case in town and he was not well, and contracted the disease. Was sick four weeks and five days. He had made out a report of the case he was treating; had it ready to send when he was taken sick, and it was not sent. Drs. Cheney and Hubbard of Lyndon, Sleeper and Wishart of West Burke attended him. If there is anything I can do, please write. I will tell you all I know about it. I had not heard anything but that there had been a new health officer appointed.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. H. J. LANE,

East Burke, Vt.

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Annual Reports of Health Officers.

—:o:—

ADDISON COUNTY.

BRIDPORT, VT., Aug. 24, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of this town has been fully up to the average of past years, since my last annual report.

There has been only one case of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever, and both of these came from adjoining towns.

Whooping cough prevailed quite extensively during the winter and spring months, as reported to you at the time, and it was almost impossible to prevent its spread, for many who had it thought it a common cold at first, and would convey it to others before they consulted a physician or reported to the health officer.

All other diseases that have prevailed in town during the past year have been due to other than contagious causes.

Upon receipt of your circular last winter advising re-vaccinatian, a meeting of the local Board of Health was called, and it was voted to carry out your request. A quantity of virus was obtained and a large part of the people were vaccinated, with the very best results. All, I think, were satisfied with the course we pursued.

The only diseases prevailing at present are due to climatic causes, such as occur at this season of the year.

Yours respectfully,

E. G. BLAISDELL,

Health Officer.

BRISTOL, VT., Aug. 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

In compliance with the State law, I have to report that the town of Bristol is enjoying a marked immunity from all contagious diseases, not a well authenticated case having been reported this spring or summer.

I am, very sincerely yours,

H. A. BOGUE, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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CORNWALL, Aug. 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—In compliance with instructions to health officers, I have the honor to submit the following report for the town of Cornwall for 1894:

During the past year no contagious diseases have appeared. Zymotic diseases have no place here, which is prima facie evidence that the sanitary condition is all that could be desired.

Respectfully,

E. O. PORTER,

Health Officer.

LINCOLN, VT., August 28, 1894.

Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—These has been no fatal case of any contagious disease in this town during the past year. There were only five cases of typhoid, all of which recovered. We had an epidemic of whooping cough and of mumps, the latter being peculiarly severe as to sequelæ. The people, as a rule, prefer to have these minor diseases of childhood over as soon as possible, and consequently quarantine is in bad flavor with a majority, as far as these diseases are concerned.

I have taken the usual precautions in regard to typhoid fever, and do not expect any spread of the disease. All cases so far have originated out of town.

Yours truly,

J. S. DODGE, M. D.,

Health Officer.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., August 1, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I submit the following report for the village of Middlebury, beginning August 1, 1893:

Births, not all reported; deaths, 44; and from these causes: Pneumonia, 9; phthisis pulmonalis, 7; senility, 6; cardiac disease, 6; paralysis, 4; apoplexy, 2; enteritis, 2; cancer, 2; abscess, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; Brights, 1; la grippe, 1; drowned, 1.

During the last year we have had no prevailing or contagious disease, other than the few sporadic cases of scarlatina and diphtheria, from which there were no deaths, all being duly quarantined and reported in their order. The voters and owners of property in Middlebury have at last awakened to the necessity of a system of

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sewerage, an appropriation having been made sufficient to sewer the main streets. Work will begin the present autumn, and fast as possible private drains made to connect with same.

Respectfully,

M. D. SMITH,

Health Officer.

ORWELL, VT., August 4, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of Orwell at the present time is, and has been for one year, in a first-class condition. There has been no epidemic of contagious or infectious diseases. Have had one putrid case of diphtheria, resulting from acute follecular tonsilitis, the first case in Orwell for 10 years, but prevented any spread of the disease. Have a mild case of typhoid fever on hand now, but our town is very free, and the majority of deaths are from old age and chronic diseases.

I have vaccinated all the school children of this town, and have looked after all sources of filth. So far as I know, Whiting and Leicester are free from and have been of contagious diseases.

The Selectmen have been notified to report any such cases to me, but have heard nothing from them. I have resigned my position as health officer of Whiting and Leicester, but have not heard of its acceptance.

Respectfully,

WALTER H. VINCENT,

Health Officer.

SHOREHAM, VT., August 27, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Since my last report—August 23, 1892—the vital statistics of this town show nineteen deaths—two from apoplexy, one from cystitis, two from bronchitis, three from pneumonia, two from phthisis, one from typhoid fever, one from heart failure, one from scarlet fever, two from scarlet fever, two from cancer, one from pulmonary hemorrhage, one from tubular pregnancy, one from senility, one from marasmus. During the past year we have had twenty cases of scarlet fever, originating from three different sources, in six families. They were all properly quarantined and an epidemic prevented. One case of diphtheria, contracted in another State, occurred, but was effectively quarantined. Whooping cough prevailed generally. I cannot give the number of cases,

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as many have not required the attention of a physician. The sanitation of the town has made an appreciable advance during the past year. The people very generally accept the suggestions of the health officer in a kindly spirit.

Respectfully,

WM. N. PLATT, M. D.,

Health Officer.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

GLASTENBURY, VT., Aug. 9, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Sir—There has been one case of diphtheria in town and that was at South Glastenbury, and I did not hear of it until they had got well. There has been but one death and that was from old age. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

Respectfully,

G. E. HARRINGTON,

Health Officer.

MANCHESTER, VT., August 21, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—I report for the past year, ending August 21:

Five cases scarlet fever; Moffatt & Sykes' drain settled satisfactorily; complaint of drain, Mrs. Morris', settled; also complaints of slaughter house attended to.

Town in a very healthy condition, although there are more people in it than ever before. Do not know of any contagious disease in town at this writing.

Yours very truly,

GEO. SMITH,

Health Officer.

RUPERT, VT., August 23, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—My annual report as Health Officer for the town of Rupert, aside from my weekly reports already made for the past year, will be very brief. The sanitary condition of this town with the exception of two or three schoolhouse privies, is in very good condition for this time of year. There is two cases of whooping cough, came here from Ohio. The public was notified of it at once. The patients stayed at home and there has been

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no new cases yet. There is no other contagious diseases to my knowledge in town. In conclusion I would say there has not been an epidemic of any disease in town the past year.

Very truly yours,

J. M. MOORE, M. D.

Health Officer.

ARLINGTON, VT., August 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—As health officer for the town of Sandgate, I submit the following brief report: There has been during the last year, about 30 cases of scarlet fever of a mild type; no deaths. I had no knowledge of the prevalence of the disease in this town until I was called to attend a case, and, on investigation, I found it had been prevailing there for about three months. No report of cases from attending physicians or families had been sent me, and a disposition to suppress the fact that the disease prevailed in town seemed to me very unwise. I at once quarantined all cases that I could learn had the disease, and soon had it under control. As near as I can learn, the origin of the disease was from a patient from a neighboring State, and the only excuse for the family in which it originated is, perhaps, ignorance of the law regarding such cases. As the town of Sandgate is seven miles from my place, and I seldom go there, I was not in condition to look after them as well as perhaps I ought, but I gave the Selectmen circulars and notices, and as the short time in which the thing was under control was good evidence to me that they did their work well.

The sanitary condition of the town, in part, is good; in other parts, very bad.

Respectfully,

W. S. PHILLIPS,

Health Officer.

SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, VT., August 22, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary:

Dear Sir—I hereon make my yearly report. There has been eight cases of diptheria and two of typhoid fever during the last year, beginning Sept. 1, 1893, up to the present date, otherwise our town is in a healthy state so far as I know.

Yours, etc.,

F. H. MATTESON,

Health Officer.

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ARLINGTON, VT., August 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—As health officer for the town of Sunderland, I offer the following report :

There has been in this town during the past year four cases of scarlet fever, with no deaths. Generally the sanitary condition of the town is good. There has been no prevalent disease and few deaths. The disposition of the people has been to aid the health officer, and the results are very satisfactory. I have during the past week seen in this town two cases of meningitis in children, followed by paralysis of one of the extremities; cases mild, and will probably recover.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. PHILLIPS,
Health Officer.

WINHALL, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.:

Dear Doctor—Your notice received, pardon me for delay in complying with request. The fact of the case is, I have very little to report.

Our town is in a very good sanitary condition. There has not been one case of contagious disease reported and none has occurred to my knowledge. Diphtheria, which is so much dreaded with us, has not as yet made its appearance, for which we are very thankful. The health board has had a very good effect on the public in our town in regard to keeping barnyards, privy pits, etc., cleaner and in better condition than in the past. We have had five deaths and twenty births. No complaints made. Hoping for many years we shall be able to return as clean a report, I am with thanks

Very truly yours,

T. A. FLANDREAU, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WOODFORD CITY, VT., August 24, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Esq., Secretary.

Dear Sir—Your recent postal card request to me for annual report for 1894 was duly received. Replying thereto, can say that I have no report to make other than the one I made last winter in relation to the one case of diphtheria in the adjoining town of Glastenbury at that time. The report was made to me because I was nearer than any other health officer.

Very truly,

AMOS ALDRICH.
Health Officer.

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ARLINGTON, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—In making my second annual report as health officer for the town of Arlington, I am pleased to be able to say that the people here are well pleased with the results of the rigid enforcement of the laws regarding the suppression of contagious diseases. We have had eight cases of diphtheria within the last year and two deaths. There has been no spread of the disease from the place of its first appearance, and all the families where the disease prevailed have submitted to the quarantine regulations cheerfully and assisted me very much in the performance of my duties. The sanitary condition of the town is good, owing to the extreme dry weather and low water. We have had during the last two weeks considerable diarrhœal troubles and hay fever; no deaths from either. Within the past three weeks there has been about eight cases of spinal meningitis; in three cases paralysis of arm or leg occurred; all recovered. I have cautioned the families in which this disease prevailed to be cautious in allowing other children to come in contact with patients affected with it, and I am at a loss to know just what measures to take in the sanitary regulations.

I have had during the year three complaints against nuisance cases investigated, and causes removed to satisfaction of parties interested.

Respectfully,

W. S. PHILLIPS,

Health Officer.

BENNINGTON, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the year ending the 30th inst., under Section 7, Act No. 82, laws of 1892, as follows: There is a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the three municipalities of which I am Health Officer, viz: The village of Bennington, the town of Bennington and the village of North Bennington. These will be reported in the above order.

1. The sewer system, in course of completion at the time of my last report, in the village of Bennington, was finished in the late autumn, and some ninety connected therewith as soon as men could be found to do the plumbing. Since that time many others have continued to avail themselves of the privilege, and it is only a question of time when everybody will be using our admirable system of public sewers. Meantime the Board of Health are doing what they can to keep the danger arising from the use of surface closets, and old cesspools, from rising above the *minimum*.

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It is a fact, however, that the mandates of the board are heeded to a most satisfactory degree, so much so, that not a single prosecution has become necessary during the year; or, indeed, since my term of service began, July 25, 1893, to the present. The law, however, should be amended so. that we can compel connection with the sewers in cases where no other method is feasible to produce a sanitary condition. An examination of the city water supply has been made twice during the year by the health officer, and the result has been that the water company is to be commended for its care in preventing a possible contamination of the public water supply.

The records show 14 cases of diphtheria during the year, five of whom, all children, died; 7 cases of typhoid fever, two of which proved fatal; 5 cases of scarlet fever, none fatal. All were quarantined, and the contagion in each instance was confined to the family afflicted.

At the organization of the village departments, following the annual election in March, 1894, the two physicians of the local Board of Health were reappointed by the new trustees of the village, and the organization was continued the same as last year: Emmett B. Daley, M. D., president; Robert W. Bennett, M. D., vice-president; H. L. Stillson, secretary, *ex officio*. This was a good thing to do, as these physicians are in accord with our policy of administration, and fearless officials should be retained. This position, however, was sought after, and will be in demand next year, by candidates for positions on the board.

II. The administration in the town by the town Board of Health has been fully as vigorous as in the village. Complaints are less in number, but the offenses against good sanitary regulations are quite serious when they do arise. In a joint district with the town of Pownal, one of those old school districts, that have been allowed to continue under the new school law as *one* school, I was obliged to exclude the children of two Pownal families, because of scarlet fever. The school directors joined with me in preventative regulations and closed the school until all danger was passed. While we could not quarantine in Pownal, yet we did protect ourselves. I visited the second family, after a child came down with scarlatina, and found no quarantine, but the head of the household was very grateful for a copy of the notices sent out (see below) in this town; also, for a copy of the laws and regulations used by our board in such cases. In reporting this case, we do not wish to cast any reflections upon the Board of Health in our neighboring town of Pownal, for we understand the selectmen did visit the locality, but the quarantine cards were not posted, and two attendants of the Bennington graded school unwittingly went into the house, and this necessitated their exclusion from said school, and caused the exposure of our six hundred children to scarlatina, because of the absence of such notice. Fortunately nothing came of this matter, except the scare and anxiety, but it shows that a quarantine that is efficient *is necessary*, however isolated the family thus afflicted with contagious disease.

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The records show 8 cases of diphtheria, 2 fatal; 4 cases of typhoid fever, 1 fatal. We were not as fortunate, as in the village, in keeping the diphtheria confined to one family, but in its spread to a neighbor's there were no fatal results. In these cases of diphtheria the town had to furnish food, medical care, and the nurse and messenger. After the annual town meeting the new board of selectmen organized as a Board of Health, as follows: F. M. Crawford, president; Moses Wilson, vice-president; Joseph Watson, member; H. L. Stillson, secretary, *ex officio.*

III. The village of North Bennington is under a special act regarding health matters, No. 260, Laws of 1892. The usual sanitary inspections have been made, and trouble had with only one person. After being served with one of the iron-clad notices (see blank of last year), he concluded to obey the mandate. In one other case, the decision of the board has been held in abeyance until a garden can be gathered this fall, in the moving of a henhouse, ordered removed because of its proximity to water supply. I believe the sanitary condition of the village is as good as is possible without a public sewer system. There have been three cases of diphtheria reported during the year, all in 1893, and only *one* within my limits, proper. The other two were in Shaftsbury, but within the limits of the North Bennington graded school district, for which territory I was for a time commissioned. One of those in Shaftsbury proved fatal; the others recovered. One case of typhoid fever was reported last autumn.

After the annual election, in March, the Board of Health was constituted as follows: H. I. Spafford, president; Seth Lawrence, trustee (delegated authority under Section 4, Act No. 260); H. L. Stillson, secretary, *ex officio.* The appointment of the *physician,* provided in Section 1, as executive, has been deferred. It is a question in my mind whether we are legally constituted without the aforesaid physician, but as the full Board of Trustees came together to act in the case of dispute, referred to, and expressed a willingness to appoint said physician should a contagious disease break out, I have deferred to the Board of Trustees. The question is wholly one of saving expense, and no trouble has arisen thus far.

In each of these three municipalities there is a strict guard kept over the schools. Every teacher is notified at the beginning of each term of her duty to report cases of contagious disease immediately, and so prompt have been the teachers to respond that in one or two instances their notice reached the health officer in advance of the physician's.

Our people need a great deal of education as to the necessity of observing the law of quarantine. I am frank to say that I find the medical profession differ in these matters, but I have not yet found a physician who does not enforce the regulations of the State Board. Nearly all of my experience in quarantine occurred after my report was made last year, and I soon found it necessary to do more than nail up the yellow cards. The following notice-blank was drawn up by the health officer, submitted to the president of the State Board and local boards for approval, and has been in use here since

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last September. You will note that it bears the State coat of arms and is used in connection with the circulars of the State Board, named therein, and is served by an officer the same as a writ. The blank reads:

STATE OF VERMONT.

BENNINGTON BOARD OF HEALTH.

EMMETT B. DALEY, M. D., President. H. L. STILLSON, HEALTH OFFICER, Secretary. ROBERT W. BENNETT, M. D. Vice-President.

[L.S.]

BENNINGTON, VT.,.....189

.....

Report having been made to me, according to Section 6, Act No. 82, Laws of 1892, by.... .....M. D., that..... .. .. exists in your household, you are hereby notified that the laws of Vermont relating to the State Board of Health, the duties of health officers, and others, require that you respect a strict quarantine according to the words of the statute and the decisions of the State board founded thereon.

Act No. 93, Section 6, Laws of 1886, and amended in 1892, provides that: "This [State] board shall have authority to promulgate and enforce such regulations for the better preservation of the public health in contagious and epidemic diseases, also the causes which tend to their development and spread, as they shall judge necessary; and any person or persons or corporation neglecting or refusing, after having been duly notified in writing, to comply with the requirements of such regulations shall, upon conviction thereof, pay to the treasurer of the State a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, said offense to be prosecuted before any court of competent jurisdiction in the State."

In the case of diphtheria your attention is called to the specifications of circulars Nos. 4 and 10, enclosed, and also to the ruling that: "In case of diphtheria *all* inmates of the house should be strictly quarantined, or else sent to other boarding places, after a proper cleaning up and lapse of time to ensure safety."

Act No. 82, Laws of 1892: "An act defining the duties and powers of State and local Boards of Health, health officers and others." Section 4, sub-division C, is explicit and summarizes their duties as follows: "To require the isolation of all persons and things infected with or exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, and to provide suitable places for the reception of the same, and if necessary, to furnish medical treatment and care for sick persons who cannot otherwise be provided for; to prohibit and prevent all intercourse and communication with or use of infected premises, places or things; and require, and if necessary provide, the means for the thorough purification, disinfection and cleansing

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of the same before general intercourse therewith or use thereof shall be allowed. They shall have authority to call on sheriffs, constables and the police, whenever it may be necessary to have assistance in the proper discharge of their duties."

Section 7, of said Act, provides: "The health officer shall, upon receiving notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease, dangerous to the public health, investigate far enough to determine, if possible, the source or cause of the disease; he shall institute means of prevention or restriction in the name of the local board, and shall immediately report all the facts to the secretary of the State Board of Health."

Section 8, among other things, says: "The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria or scarlatina shall be buried with as little delay and publicity as possible. * * * Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

Special regulations are issued in cases of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, or yellow fever, but the same general rules apply to scarlatina (called also scarlet fever, canker rash, etc.) and measles, as to diphtheria, except as to the length of the quarantine. [See circulars Nos. 10 and 9 of the State Board of Health.]

While it is the policy of your local Board of Health to interfere as little as possible with the daily labors of the bread-winners of the household quarantined, take notice that respect for the law above quoted and the enforcement of the same is a duty both yourselves and the health officer owe to the community, and you are enjoined to loyally carry the same into effect, without further notice.

By order of the board,

.....

Health Officer and Executive.

P. S.—Your physician has "Board of Health Certificates" to give you on recovery of the patient, so as to admit to public or private schools, Sunday schools, places of worship or amusement, the use of books in libraries, etc., according to Rules 3, 5, 7 and 8 of circular No. 10, which must be countersigned by the health officer before said certificates become valid.

The blanks are the same for each of the three boards with a change in the names of officers and proper references to the statutes. Notwithstanding these notices, in one instance, a police guard had to be placed at one house, quarantined for diphtheria, to keep the occupants in and friends in the mill from going into the dwelling. A threat to "give them their time" at the mill if the quarantine was not respected ended the necessity of police assistance in this instance. We find that a copy of the pamphlet laws to accompany notices of the boards is a great assistance in obtaining a compliance with sanitary demands. We have been neighborly and have frequently loaned both our quarantine cards and blanks to those not so well favored in stationery furnished by the public authorities.

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The State board should, each year, address a circular letter to all the physicians of the State, calling their attention to the law and requesting their co-operation with the local boards, especially in the matter of reporting cases of diphtheria, scarlatina and typhoid fever. There are physicians practicing in my territory who have never reported a case of anything to me, and it seems strange that *one* case of the diseases named in the statute, for report, should not have come within their practice during the thirteen months just passed. The law should be amended also to state explicitly in regard to how much or how little the streams of the State may be used as sewers. This is important.

A regular weekly report is made to the supervising surgeon-general, United States Marine Hospital service of the treasury department, of vital statistics of this town. We also exchange with other Boards of Health. The matter of vaccination, recommended by the State board, has been held in abeyance for reasons stated at the meeting of the board at Bennington last February.

Very respectfully submitted,

H. L. STILLSON,

Health Officer.

EAST DORSET, VT., August 2, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—In keeping with the duty incumbent upon me as health officer for the town of Dorset, I submit the following report:

	CASES.	DEATHS.
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	..
Cholera infantum	5	1
Diphtheria	2	..
Phthisis	3	1
Dysentery	3	..
Pneumonia	8	1
Erysipelas	2	..
Puerperal fever	1	..
Chicken pox	16	..

The sanitary condition of the town, though not what it should be, is very much better than a year ago, and I think will compare favorably with other towns of its size. There has been no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease which has become epidemic, and, with exception of chicken pox, only isolated cases have been met with. Following the order issued by your board to provide means for vaccination, I proceeded to vaccinate 151 children of school age and 68 older persons residing in the town. Over 90 per cent. of the primary vaccinations were successful and about 40 per cent. of the secondary. In cases where people were

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unable to pay for themselves the expense was borne by the town, and all children of school age received an opportunity to be vaccinated, a large percentage availing themselves of it.

This report is respectfully submitted to your board, with the understanding that it is incomplete and only approximate, owing to the fact that I have received only two reports from physicians since my appointment, and, aside from those, it is based entirely upon my own practice; but I have reason to believe that the coming year willfi nd us with a more satisfactory state of affairs in this respect.

Very truly yours,

C. W. BARTLETT,

Health Officer.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

McINDOES FALLS, VT., August 31, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—I hereby submit the health report for the town of Barnet for the year ending August 31, 1894.

Measles have been prevalent—seventeen cases reported and a large number which were not reported. Nearly all were of a mild form. Diphtheria, three cases, with one death; scarlet fever, one case; typhoid fever, four cases. Vaccine virus was procured, as recommended, and all who desired were vaccinated. The town is in good sanitary condition.

Yours truly,

J. M. GIBSON.

Health Officer.

DANVILLE, VT., August 28, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

My Dear Doctor—In making this my yearly report to you, I think the general health of our grand o mountain town has been fairly good for the past year. The following is the report of cases as accurate as I can give, as some other doctors come into town and have not always made reports as they should, and several of our cases of typhoid fever, etc., have been in adjoining towns:

	CASES.	DEATHS.
Dysentery	1	..
Erysipelas	1	..
Pneumonia	5	..
Scarlatina	2	1
Typhoid fever	2	..
Whooping cough	1	..

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I have to report to-day a case of fatal scarlatina in a three-year-old child—the daughter of Nehemiah Lane, of South Boston, whose family have been visiting her father's people, Henry Danforth, of this village. Child was taken August 20, and died with convulsions August 26. Although not attending the case I have endeavored to see that all due measures have been taken to prevent the spreading of any contagion. The general health of the town is excellent at the present time. Should there be any other particulars that you would like, please advise me.

Fraternally yours,

N. C. B. HAVILAND, M. D.

Health Officer.

GROTON, VT., August 29, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—The public health of the town of Groton for the past year has been good. None of the contagious or infectious diseases have appeared in this town for the past year. There has been quite a number of cases of erysipelas, dysentery and typho-malarial fevers—all of a mild character; no deaths from the above-named diseases. Sanitary condition of this town is good. Everybody seems to be interested in the cause of promoting good health. Our water supply is first-class. The town is hilly, and spring water is abundant in most localities.

Yours truly,

SETH N. EASTMAN, M. D.,

Health Officer.

HARDWICK, VT., August 30, 1894.

Dr. J. H. Hamilton.

Dear Doctor—Would respectfully submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of the town of Hardwick for the past year. The sanitary condition of the town on the whole is very good. We have had of contagious diseases during the year, seven cases of typhoid fever with two deaths and three cases of diphtheria with one death, the latter assuming the croupous form.

The sanitary condition of the town, while it is not all that might be desired, has been constantly improving since the enactment of the health law.

Yours respectfully,

S. E. DARLING, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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LYNDON, VT., August 27, 1894.

DR. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—The town of Kirby has had during the past year a few cases of whooping cough—mostly confined to one school district; also one or two cases of measles. No deaths from either. No other contagious diseases in town during the year. The deaths have been six, as follows: Pneumonia, 1; influenza, 1; phthisis, 1; infantile diarrhœa, 1; pyæmia, 1; nephritis, 1.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. The drinking water is the very best.

Very respectfully yours,

L. W. HUBBARD,

Health Officer.

LYNDONVILLE, VT., August 30, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Since my last annual letter, the town of Lyndon and the village of Lyndonville have enjoyed a year of comparative health. Diphtheria, which broke out in Lyndonville in June, 1893, and was almost wholly confined to East street, continued into January, 1894. There were in all twenty-five cases and seven deaths. At our last village meeting it was voted to put a sewer in on East street. This has been done this summer at an expense of about $1,000, and now every house on that street, but two, is connected with the main sewer. Two householders have so far refused to connect. Our village now, I think, will compare favorably with any village in the State of its population as to its sanitary condition. The people have become well informed on sanitary matters, and, with few exceptions, are careful to keep their premises in a cleanly condition. There have been a few cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and measles, mostly of a mild type, scattered through the town.

Yours truly,

J. W. COPELAND, M. D.,

Health Officer.

PEACHAM, VT., August 7, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Doctor—There has not been but one case of contagious disease in this town so far this year that I am aware of, that being a case of measles. Everything is in perfect sanitary condition, with very little sickness at this writing.

Fraternally,

W. A. THOMAS, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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SOUTH RYEGATE, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to make a favorable report of the sanitary condition of the town of Ryegate for the past year. We have had no very serious outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease. Have had a few cases of measles of very mild form and some scarlatina cases that have been kept confined to the families where it appeared, and no fatal cases. We have had no cases of diphtheria and no typhoid fever during the year. Taking into consideration that this has been a locality prevalent with diphtheria and typhoid fever, I think the sanitary condition of the whole town very good.

Your very respectfully,

G. W. DARLING, M. D.,

Health Officer.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., August 20, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—In making this, my second annual report, as health officer of St. Johnsbury, my mind vividly reverts to my first annual report which was made to you about a year ago.

At that time I reported to you 248 cases of zymotic disease existing in this town, 231 of which were typhoid fever, the cause of which was pollution of our water supply. This continued until about the first of November, when the disease began to abate, and no severe cases and no mortality after that time. Our entire mortality during the endemic was 40 cases. The abatement of the disease was accomplished by vigilance on the part of the health officers in so far ridding our water supply of its contamination and putting our town, in every respect, into as good sanitary condition as possible, by taking good care of our sewerage, and by disinfecting and clearing out all our earth closets, and so far as possible getting our people to use the modern sanitary water closet. We had an inspector appointed, Mr. W. H. Preston, whose business it was to inspect the whole of our village in reference to sanitary matters. All of our people and especially the medical profession co-operated with the Board of Health fully and nobly with reference to putting our town in the best possible sanitary condition.

We have had in the town but two cases of diphtheria, which, being thoroughly quarantined, no endemic ensued. There certainly has not been over ten cases of typhoid fever during the year 1894, and these of a most mild type. There have been no cases of scarlatina. Three cases of tuberculosis covers all in that term. Our inspector, with myself, has still during this summer covered the ground by inspecting the whole village, with reference to good sanitary environments. The result is at this time there is not a

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case of a zymotic nature existing in this town, with the possible exception of one, which, I think, is very encouraging as to the operation of our new sanitary laws, which, I think, our people generally approve, and would be very loath to see repealed. I will say here that our estimated population is 6,700. But there still exists in the minds of our sanitarians a fear that our water may become contaminated again. But our water supply is well watched and cared for by our sanitary board. I think one of the measures adopted by our people contributed very largely to our suppressing our typhoid fever endemic, by our people boiling all the water used for culinary and drinking purposes.

I am sure there would no person in our town consent to the repeal of the law passed in 1892 with reference to sanitary matters, but yet I hope that I may be able to co-operate in so mending and improving the law as to make it much better in the future.

I wish to express my thanks to the State Board of Health for their co-operation, as well as the people of St. Johnsbury for their kindly and patriotic co-operation in helping in putting our town in the list of the most healthy towns in New England, if not *the* healthiest—sickness, mortality and population all considered.

Respectfully,

GATES B. BULLARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

GREENSBORO, VT., August 25, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—I am glad to be able to report the town of Stannard in excellent sanitary condition. I have not known of a single contagious or infectious disease occurring in town during the year now ending. The water supply is nearly all from springs, the purest known, and the sparsely settled condition of the town renders those springs very little liable to contamination.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. KINNEY,
Health Officer.

EAST HARDWICK, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary.

Dear Doctor—Public health of the town of Walden is good, with only two cases of typhoid fever to report. Everything was done in the cases in the way of sanitation.

Fraternally yours,

S. S. MARTIN, M. D.,
Health Officer.

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GREENSBORO FOUR-CORNERS, VT., Aug. 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—The general health of the town of Wheelock has been good the past year. My practice covers a part of the town, and I have not had a case of contagious disease in the town; none reported to me. The sanitary condition is good.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER H. WEEKS, M. D.,

Health Officer.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

BOLTON, VT., August 24, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—Please accept the following report of the town of Bolton for the past year:

There has been no contagious diseases to my knowledge. The inhabitants have been unusually healthy. The sanitary condition is good. The public sewers have been properly cleansed. The water supply is pure, but in many parts of the town scant, because of drouth.

Very respectfully,

Dr. O. D. BEMIS,

Health Officer.

P. O. Address, Jonesville, Vt.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 22, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary of the Vermont State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—According to the requirements of Section 8, No. 82, of the State laws, I will respectfully inform you of the sanitary condition of the city of Burlington:

Its condition is most favorable in many respects, yet there are exceptions in some parts of the city, especially in the northern portion, and at this date it is without a remedy. But another year we can make improvements, for we are constructing a "trunk sewer," by which we can relieve that part of the city by the construction of sewers in the streets which will empty into this "trunk sewer." Burlington has an estimated population of 15,000 inhabitants. We have several manufacturing establishments and other industries, in which many of our citizens are employes. The environments of these business places usually are in a good

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sanitary condition. The proprietors are well informed in hygiene, and do not allow squalid and filthy surroundings. I mentioned in my report of 1893 that we are moving on in our sanitary matters; some important changes have been completed.

A new water intake has been extended northwardly two and one-half miles from the old intake. We feel assured the present location will furnish us with pure water, as the bottom of the lake is composed of a gravelly soil, mixed with pebbled stone. By the above improvement we are enabled to convey the city sewage into water fifteen feet deep, without rendering the water at the present intake impure, as the distance between the two points is three and one-half miles. In view of the above-mentioned improvements and those in process of construction, as a city we can congratulate ourselves that progress has been made during the past year. Yet, these were absolute necessities, and are only the beginning of good things. Our condition will require unceasing efforts and diligence to meet the urgent demands and exigencies of a growing mercantile, manufacturing and educational city. While we have an elegantly equipped and excellently managed hospital for ordinary, also important surgical and medical, cases, no provision whatever has been made for the care and isolation of contagious diseases, except a small pest house, located about three miles from the city. No municipal government is excusable for not providing hospital accommodations for isolating and caring for contagious and infectious diseases. Humanity, as well as self-preservation, demands that suitable measures be adopted for this object—especially for the poor who live in crowded tenements, where isolation is impossible.

During the past year an epidemic of scarlatina has prevailed in a mild form in this city. On this condition of the cases it has been a great annoyance to the health department. Our physicians have usually reported the cases promptly, and in every instance suitable means have been used to suppress the malady. But owing to the very mild form of the prevalent disease leads us to believe that many cases have escaped observation and no opportunity was given to isolate them or to use other means to prevent communication of the contagion.

The monthly tabulated statement of contagious diseases with mortality is as follows:

DISEASES.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.	Deaths.
Scarlatina	13	15	43	64	23	30	12	10	20	23	3	6	262	8
Diphtheria	..	1	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Typhoid Fever	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Measles	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	..
Varicella	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

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VITAL STATISTICS.

Births since August 1, 1893, 404. Monthly as follows: August, 40; September, 30; October, 25; November, 33; December, 29; January, 32; February, 36; March, 23; April, 40; May, 48; June, 31; July, 37.

Deaths since August 1, 1893, 281. Monthly as follows: August, 25; September, 21; October, 18; November, 16; December, 28; January, 31; February, 24; March, 25; April, 30; May, 23; June, 15; July, 25.

Report for South Burlington.

The town has a population of 600 to 700 inhabitants. It has been unusually healthy during the past year. No epidemic of contagious diseases has existed. One case of erysipelas, and three families in which cases of scarlatina were reported. One family had six cases, another had three, and another one case. The houses were placarded, and the usual disinfectants were used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

The sanitary condition of the town, as a whole, has been most excellent. The piggeries, which required much attention last year, have generally been kept in a good condition.

A slaughter house, a bone of contention, and in a filthy condition, has been abandoned, and a new one has been erected on an improved plan, located a suitable distance from the public highways.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. CRANDALL, M. D.,

Health Officer.

WINOOSKI, VT., August 18, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary of Vermont State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I hereby have the honor of making the following general report of the sanitary condition of Colchester and Winooski. Since I last reported to you there have been in the village and town 13 cases of typhoid fever and two deaths; 15 cases of scarlatina and 1 death; 5 cases of diphtheria and 1 death. The season thus far is healthy. The sanitary condition very good—in many respects much improved. The privy nuisance near Dr. O. W. Peck's thoroughly remedied; the pond of water at the railroad crossing drained off by the railroad company; the gutter nuisance bettered, about as well as can be in the absence of sewers. I am now giving my attention to dry air closets, and one has been constructed and one or two more will be soon, and I shall await the results with much interest. What do you think of the project? If we can not get sewers I think this the best thing for us;

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in fact, I do not know but they are equally safe and just as convenient. The vault is made of solid masonry and connected with a chimney by a tight pipe, thus insuring a very efficient draft. A piece of paper, such as is generally used in water closets, was dropped just above the seat and it was sucked down into the vault and carried rapidly into the chimney, through the pipe connecting the chimney with the vault, showing conclusively that all gases generated within the vault will have their exit through the chimney, thereby preventing any escape into the room in which the closet is situated. Should you have a little leisure, I would be pleased to hear a word or two from you in regard to this matter, as perhaps you may have investigated the subject enough so you could give me some valuable hints in regard to it.

Yours truly,

L. F. BURDICK,

Health Officer.

ESSEX JUNCTION, August 21, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report the sanitary condition of the town of Essex for the year just passed.

Scarlet fever has prevailed to quite an extent, coming into our town from Jericho, where it had been running some months. It was mostly confined to a foreign class of people with large families and were very hard to manage. Most of the cases were very light, and in some cases a physician was not called in. We endeavored to exclude patients and quarantine families, but found it impossible to control them. In the last three months we have had only three cases and no new case for the last month. We feel that we have succeeded in checking the disease.

In August, 1893, two employes of one of our hotels were attacked with typhoid fever within three days of each other. In two weeks more another employe was attacked. The latter case was removed to his home, which consisted of but one room, and not being able to exclude the case, two of his children had the disease, making five cases in all. The cause of the disease was the unsanitary condition of the house. This was corrected and we had no more cases. I am happy to state all the cases recovered. I have been in practice at Essex Junction for twenty-two years and I can say that until five years ago we have never had a case of typhoid or diphtheria in this village, except a very few cases that were brought into the village sick or were taken soon after coming here. For the last five years we have had cases of both diseases nearly every year.

Our water supply is entirely from wells which are from ten to fifteen feet deep. The soil is sandy and the land is level. We have no system of sewerage.

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I feel that the time is near at hand when the people of this village should awake to the fact that we ought to have a better supply of water and a general system of sewerage.

Save as above reported the sanitary condition of this town has been good.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. M. FERRIN,

Health Officer.

HINESBURGH, VT., Aug. 28, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—In compliance with the laws governing the State Board of Health, I make the following report for the town of Hinesburgh:

Since I came into this office the town has been visited by no epidemic, and general good health prevails at the present time. I consider the sanitary condition of the town fairly good, and much improved from what it was one year ago now.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, M. D.,

Health Officer.

JERICHO CENTRE, VT., August 23, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—Another year has come and gone, and it becomes my duty to report to you again as to the health of the town of Jericho. We have had no epidemics during the past year. There have been a few cases of whooping cough this summer, so far in only three families. There were quite a number of cases of tonsilitis some six weeks ago. At the present time there is but little sickness in town.

Yours fraternally,

F. H. CILLEY,

Health Officer.

SHELBURNE, VT., August 22, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I am pleased to be able to make a favorable report of the sanitary condition of the town of Shelburne for the past year. During the months of December and January, la grippe was very prevalent, but no fatal cases except among the very old. We

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have had several cases of scarlet fever, but no deaths. All the cases have been mild, all of which have been reported to you.

The town has been very healthy for the past year.

Truly yours,

F. R. STODDARD, M. D.,

Health Officer.

UNDERHILL, VT., August 14, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of Underhill is healthful. The residents who realize that personal interests are involved have provided for cleanliness, and have exercised due caution in regard to drainage. Only in a few instances have I found it necessary to suggest further precautions. An epidemic of scarlatina, in a mild form, prevailed late in the fall of '93 and in early winter. In many instances no physician was called, so that in some localities nearly all of the younger members of the families were exposed and had the disease. Whenever notified, all diligence has been exercised and houses quarantined. There has been few cases of measles, but all have been imported. Endemic diseases have prevailed, with not more than usual severity. In early spring of '94, pneumonia was prevalent in severe form, from which there were some deaths. At present, mild cases of fever, of a bilious, remittent type, prevail. Altogether, the healthfulness of the town has been considered on a par with previous years, and no unnecessary alarm has been felt respecting any disease.

A case of measles, imported from Waterbury Insane Asylum (attendant), is under my care. Patient is isolated and house quarantined. Do not apprehend any spreading of the disease.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. NAY, M. D.,

Health Officer.

WESTFORD, VT., August 27, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Doctor—I have had no contagious diseases reported in the past year, and have attended one case of scarlatina and four cases of whooping cough. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

Respectfully,

C. S. JENNE, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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WILLISTON, VT., Sept. 1st, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—Since my last report the town of Williston has been nearly free from that class of diseases which interest or concern the State Board of Health.

I can report two cases taken ill in Burlington with what proved to be typhoid fever. Both recovered.

During the early winter we had a great many cases of la grippe, mostly among the children and those who had escaped previous epidemic. They were noticeable for their sudden attack, high temperature and early convalescence. During the summer months, notwithstanding the unusual hot weather, we have had but very little bowel trouble, either among infants or adults.

Respectfully yours,

A. L. BINGHAM, M. D.

Health Officer.

ESSEX COUNTY.

BLOOMFIELD, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—As health officer of the town of Bloomfield, Vt., I beg to report that our sanitary condition has maintained a high order. Since my last report I have had but one case of typhoid fever in town, and know of no other case of epidemic or contagious disease, except a few harmless cases of roseola.

Respectfully,

J. F. BLANCHARD, M. D.,

Health Officer.

WEST CONCORD, VT., August 7, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—In accordance with Act No. 82 of Laws of 1892, I herewith make a report of the sanitary condition and public health of the towns of Concord, Victory and Granby.

The sanitary condition of these towns are a good average of the towns in the county.

The people, with very few exceptions, seem to take an interest in this respect, and are carefnl to take suitable care of the filth and slop holes about the buildings, outbuildings and grounds; and

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proper precautions are taken in the burial or burning of all carrion, garbage, etc.

The water supply in these towns is remarkably good, being mostly from springs.

There is seldom a case of typhoid fever or diphtheria in this locality, and when they do occur they are isolated cases and their spread easily controlled.

The general health of these towns has been very good for the past year.

No epidemic of any kind but the usual routine of sickness usually found in a country practice.

Very few deaths have occurred, and those mostly among aged people.

Respectfully,

DR. R. T. JOHNSON,

Health Officer.

GUILDHALL, VT., September 6, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Sir—In Guildhall and Maidstone the sanitary conditions are good. The water supply is principally from springs. Guildhall has had 6 deaths—1, old age; consumption, 4; paralysis, 1.

In Maidstone, five cases of diphtheria. The first patient unexpectedly recovered. The others were of much milder type—four, all confined to one house. Only one death by general dropsy. I think I have not received a certificate of appointment as health officer of Lemington.

Respectfully,

NATHANIEL S. BOYCE, M. D.

Health Officer.

LUNENBURG, VT., August 29, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The general sanitary condition of the town of Lunenburg is good. We have had very few contagious diseases during the year. A few mild cases of scarlet fever, several cases of mumps and a general epidemic of pertussis during the summer.

The death rate during the year has been very small.

Yours truly,

A. W. SCOTT, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

WEST BERKSHIRE, VT., August, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—It is with pleasure that I am able to report as health officer of the town of Berkshire, that my services have been merely nominal; the sanitary condition, with very few exceptions, is in excellent condition. The public health has maintained a high standard, there having been no epidemic diseases of any kind.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Health to vaccinate the children of school age not protected by previous vaccination, I obtained virus from the national vaccine establishment and vaccinated over one hundred; the material proved of excellent quality. With the exception of two families it was met with hearty approval.

Yours respectfully,

G. S. GOODRICH,

Health Officer.

FAIRFAX, VT., August 18, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—I have the pleasure of reporting the sanitary condition of this town as very good. No epidemics or contagious diseases have been reported to the health officer during the past year and none have appeared to my knowledge except one case of scarlatina which common report published within the last three days. Yesterday, on inquiring of the physician in attendance, I learned it to be a fact, with the assurance that all required precautions were, and would be, duly regarded and strictly carried out. If any more cases make their appearance I will give notice. There has been but little sickness in town the past year; less among children than ordinary. Pneumonia prevailed through the winter and spring months, generally mild and cases not numerous. Through the summer months can hardly say we have had any sickness

Have had no occasion to give written notice for removal of nuisance or for any other cause. In one or two cases a verbal request was all that was necessary.

Respectfully,

C. F. HAWLEY,

Health Officer.

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FAIRFIELD, VT., August 29, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I respectfully submit my report as health officer for this town. In the months of December, January and February, there were three cases of typhoid fever in the samo family. They were very easily traceable to poor water supply. We have been free from all other contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition and public health of the town is good.

Respectfully,

W. G. E. FLANDERS, M. D.,

Health Officer.

FLETCHER, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I herewith submit my report as health officer for the town of Fletcher for the year 1894. There has been no unusual amount of sickness in town for the last year, nor any epidemic and no cases of contagious diseases have been reported.

There were 11 births; 6 males and five females.

There have been 13 deaths. Cause of death: Apoplexy, 1; cancer, 3; consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; Bright's disease, 1; rheumatism, 1; heart disease, 1; unknown, 1.

Of those who died one was under one year of age, one was over 10 years and under 15 years; two were over 20 years and under 30 years; one was over 30 years and under 40 years; four were over 60 years and under 70 years; and four were over 70 years and under 80 years.

All but one of the above were born in Vermont; that one was born in Canada. Seven of those who died were born in Fletcher, two in Cambridge, two in Fairfax, one in Georgia and one in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. BRUSH,

Health Officer.

FRANKLIN, VT., August 22, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of the town is good. We have had no epidemic during the past year. Peter Benjamin made a trip to Canada New Years and contracted scarlet fever; seven children took the disease, with two deaths. The disease was promptly arrested.

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At the suggestion of the State Board of Health I made 120 primary vaccinations; was especially diligent in my efforts to reach all of those females with whom tramps, &c., came in contact. We have enjoyed an unusually healthy summer. At present there are a few cases of whooping cough and dysentery of a comparatively mild type.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HALL,

Health Officer.

GEORGIA, VT., August 20, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Twelve cases of scarlatina were reported during an epidemic last spring. Two children died—one from the malignant form, the other from post-scarlatinal nephritis. Every precaution was used to isolate and quarantine all cases.

No other contagious diseases in the town. The general sanitary condition is good.

Yours respectfully,

W. LINDSAY,

Health Officer.

HIGHGATE, VT., August 21, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Pursuant to law and regulations I make report for past year. The past year in Highgate has been one of general good health. We have not had any epidemics and but few contagious diseases. The local Board of Health has been fully alive to the importance of an efficient quarantine, and strict isolation of contagious cases.

We have had, as follows, so far as reported: Typhoid fever —cases, 2; deaths, 2. Scarlet fever, confined to two families—one child in a family of six, (by strict isolation all others escaped). The next family had four cases, quarantined six weeks; result, no spread. Whooping cough, several cases, but no deaths.

About one-half of the town of Highgate is a sandy loam, with the best possible natural drainage. This, in my opinion, is the great reason why we are so free from epidemics that strike other towns.

Respectfully,

E. A. BATES,

Health Officer.

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MONTGOMERY, VT., August 18, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary of State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I am pleased to report for the year a healthy condition of the town. We have had during the past year no epidemic. There has been three cases of diphtheria; one came here sick from Canada and died in a few days; the other two were very mild cases. One case of scarlet fever which came from another State. They were all promptly quarantined and it did not spread. At the center of the town there has been several cases of fever of a typhoid type; about ten in number. All recovered. I believe this fever is caused by drinking impure well water, as there has not been a case of fever, so far as I know, in families who use pure spring water.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. DAVIS,

Health Officer.

RICHFORD, VT., August 22, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I am pleased to report to you a healthful condition of the people of Richford during the past year. We have been freer from contagious diseases during the past year than usual, having had no cases of diphtheria or typhoid fever. The line of sewerage has been extended some, and I think another line will be put in shortly. The people are alive to the necessity of good drainage and are asking for sewerage to be put in at their own expense. The plumbing is good generally, but lacking in some places.

Yours respectfully,

R. M. PELTON,

Health Officer.

SHELDON, VT., August 10, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary of State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—During the past year this town has been unusually blessed with good health, and but one complaint has come to me from unsanitary conditions. This was easily controlled and no harm has arisen therefrom.

There has been three cases of sporadic diphtheria, four of scarlatina, and two of typhoid fever. All of which recovered. Also two deaths from phthisis pulmonalies during the year.

Thanking you personally for the great interest and efficient work you are doing in this direction.

I remain yours respectfully,

E. M. BROWN,

Health Officer.

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SWANTON, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—After repeated warnings to the different boards of trustees, and agitation for two or more years, I succeeded in getting the corporation, at a regular meeeing, to vote, unanimously, to order the present board to remove, or cause to be removed, a certain water closet from a small brook that flowed into the river, on the same side, about 150 rods above the intake of our water system.

Immediately following this vote, and already commenced, a case, that proved in time to be a case of typhoid fever, occurred in this family who were using the brook as a sewer.

The point at which the brook was used as a sewer was as much as 250 rods above its entrance to the river, but this stream was so small that above this point it was dry much of the summer.

This case occurred in the spring of the year, during which time we were having high water, which served to flush the brook; also dilute the poison after it had reached the river.

In the course of twelve to forty days, there occurred 18 cases of fever within that small part of the village supplied from the aqueduct, no cases developing outside of this water supply.

These were not typical cases of typhoid fever, but a sort of mongrel, if the expression may be allowed.

The high water referred to was undoubtedly a God-send to our people, for the trouble as suddenly abated as it commenced.

This slight epidemic is of much interest, in showing unmistakably the great virulence of the typhoid germs.

The especial efforts, with the full co-operation of the board, have secured to us as good drinking water as can be found in Vermont, all things considered.

We have had no especial amount of sickness during the past year.

Respectfully,

H. R. WILDER, M. D.,

Health Officer.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

GRAND ISLE, VT., August 15, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—With this report I comply with the law. I have no report of diseases to make this time.

The general health of people in this town is excellent. The hygienic conditions are good in this vicinity. Indeed, the best of air and water is here. Invalids that come to get their health rapidly improve.

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No contagious diseases are endemic. It is necessary to import them from abroad if they get here.

Yours,

B. HAYNES, M. D.,

Health Officer.

SOUTH HERO, August 21st, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary of State Board of Health.

The health of this town for the past year has been excellent. No contagious or infectious diseases have prevailed.

Respectfully,

C. W. PETTY,

Health Officer.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

EDEN, VT., August 27, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

I find in looking over my somewhat meagre memoranda that there is but little to engraft in a report, touching the points of health of the town of Eden, I find that the diseases to which flesh is heir have been very mild in character. We have had no epidemic of any sort as far as my knowledge extends. There have been three cases of cholera infantum; no cases of genuine rubeola, a few cases of rothline; three cases of pneumonia, all three recovered; one case membraneous croup; but what has prevailed more than anything else has been tonsilitis and bronchial and laryngeal coughs, which are prevailing considerably at present and to a great extent last winter. Also remittent fevers. I have had no case of genuine typhoid fever in town for the last ten years, but a sort of typho-malarial or remittent fever generally runs its course in eight or ten days, and if uncomplicated convalescence takes place and full recovery soon. We have no bogs or marshes to be previously saturated with water and then exposed to the heating influence of the sun. It is supposed that marshy districts are the haunts of malaria in most countries, and it has always been a question with me why we have so much of the malarial tendency. There are but few wells in town to be contaminated by drainage; water supply from springs; and I have arrived at this conclusion, that a great mistake is made by many in town, especially among the farming community, in ventilating cellars and milk rooms. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake

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and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp; so we see many times the value of a thorough knowledge of all sanitary methods and the importance, therefore, of educating the people of the State of Vermont into the knowledge that proper sewerage and drainage and other perfect disposal of excreta will secure a great saving of life and reduction of diseases is self-evident to any one of thinking mind. I, therefore, submit my report, hoping in the future to be a help instead of hindrance to further the labor and excellent management of the State Board of Health thus far; and that Eden may rise up to the standard of other towns in the State, and that she may reap the reward of the labors put forth for the State at large, is the earnest desire of

Your obedient servant,

H. W. BACON,

Health Officer.

HYDE PARK, VT., August 31, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I am happy to be able to state that a very short report from me will suffice this time, all the diseases I need to mention being four cases of typhoid fever, all occurring in one family and all ending in recovery. This outbreak occurred in a family of town paupers, living in an isolated place, and was evidently due to the filth with which they seemed to delight in being surrounded. Since August, 1893, there have been but few deaths in town. The general health has been good and sanitation excellent.

Yours respectfully,

WM. W. GENGE,

Health Officer.

JOHNSON, VT., August 31, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—With the exception of one case of measles, there has been no contagious diseases in town for the past year.

There have been a few cases of typhoid fever, occurring in houses whose sanitary condition was considered faultless, and, inasmuch as each of the persons who suffered from the fever were taken down while away from home, it is not improbable but what the disease was contracted while away.

The local Board of Health has recently inspected the village and caused a general cleansing of the town. Nuisances have been caused to be removed, cess pools drained or filled and rubbish and refuse destroyed.

In most cases, a suggestion from the board was sufficient; but in a few cases the law was complied with and the owners required to do work that they thought unnecessary.

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The sanitary condition of the town is good, and I am pleased to beable to report that great improvement has been made in most of the school houses in town in regard to heating and ventilating. New school houses have also been built, so that the health of the children is not endangered as much as formerly on account of cold floors and loose windows. In this way, if in no other, our new school law has been a blessing to our town.

Respectfully submitted,

JOEL ALLEN, M. D.,

Health Officer.

STOWE, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of this town for the year ending August 1, 1894, has been exceptionally good.

The local health officer has been active and persistent in trying to abate nuisances and securing better sewerage and water supply.

Sewers have been laid from a good number of houses and several particularly unhealthy localities have been sewered and drained and made healthful by better sanitary surroundings.

Our water supply has been decidedly improved by the new system lately put through the village, which supplies a large number of families with wholesome spring water, who had previously depended upon wells which ought to have been condemned years ago.

The water supply among the farmers has also been the subject of attention and the old wells about the buildings in several instances have given way to running water from the hills.

The people are generally showing their appreciation of the law and the efforts of the Board of Health by often calling on the health officer for suggestions and advice and have materially aided him in carrying out the purposes and regulations of the State Board of Health.

Cases reported during the year are: Cholera infantum, 6; dysentery, 5; erysipelas, 9; membraneous croup, 3; measles, 5; pneumonia, 15; phthisis, 3; typhoid fever, 5; la grippe, 33.

Deaths in town for the year have occurred from cholera infantum, 2; membraneous croup, 2; cancer, 2; dysentery, 1; bronchitis, 1; goitre, 1; chronic nephritis, 3; phthisis, 2; pneumonia, 6.

La grippe prevailed during the early winter, pneumonia during the early spring and bowel troubles during the months of July and August, and at this time we have three cases of typhoid fever.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. CHURCH,

Health Officer.

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WATERVILLE, VT., August 23, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—In making my report as health officer for this town and Belvidere, I can say that the general sanitary condition has been very good so far. There has been the least sickness thus far of any year I have known.

There have been no contagious diseases excepting a few cases of varicella which needed no medical attendance, during the past year, and where we have had from one to a dozen cases of fever we have not thus far had a single case. We are now having a few cases of entero-colitis among the children, with no deaths as yet.

Very truly,

GEORGE B. HULBURD,

Health Officer.

ORANGE COUNTY.

BRADFORD, VT., August 30, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—At present there is very little sickness in our midst—through the spring (early and late) there was a few cases of scarlet fever, but the disease was soon suppressed and no general outbreak ; no typhoid fever. Our village corporation has had the usual amount of sparring about sewerage and matters pertaining thereto. We have acted as best we could under these thrusts. Some expect the health officer to put in a thorough system of drainage and pay for it himself, but money has been close with us, and decided not to build a system. The matter has been under advisement and I believe the day is not far distant when the good people of Bradford will vote to have and pay for a system ; until then we shall try and keep all visible nuisances out of sight and smell, and shall endeavor to conform to law in all matters entrusted to our care. Meanwhile I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. JONES,

Health Officer.

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WEST RANDOLPH, VT., September 13, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—I have had no cases of contagious disease reported to me from the town of Braintree, although I have heard of some diphtheria and scarlatina. Blanks have been furnished physicians but none report. As for myself I think the town generally is in a healthy condition.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MAYO, M. D.,

Health Officer.

WELLS RIVER, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I beg to submit the following report of the sanitary condition of this town for the past year:

During the year there has been no epidemic of contagious or infectious disease. There were a few isolated cases of measles (three, I believe, reported) and one case of scarlatina. I consider it worthy of remark that there has not been a single case of diphtheria in the town for the past two years, and no case of typhoid fever reported for the same period.

During the year there have been three complaints in writing made to me of unsanitary conditions, which in each instance were immediately corrected as soon as the necessity for so doing was explained. On the whole the people have shown a commendable desire to comply with the law and assist rather than hinder the health officer in his duties.

Very respectfully,

HENRY H. LEE,

Health Officer.

BARRE, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The annual report for the town of Orange contains nothing of interest other than the generally healthy condition of the people. No contagious disease has been reported during the year.

I am, very sincerely yours,

C. F. CAMP,

Health Officer.

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WEST RANDOLPH, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—I beg to submit to you the following: The sanitary condition of the town, at present, is very good. There is at present no epidemic of any disease in town; indeed, there has been very little sickness in town this summer. We had several cases of measles in the spring, being brought here by a young man from Boston. We had a very few cases of scarlatina during the year, with two fatal cases.

The general condition of the town is healthy and I think the trustees and selectmen, together with the local health officer, are using all needed precautions to protect against any spread of disease which may show itself within its borders.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. BAILEY,

Health Officer.

WEST TOPSHAM, VT., August 10, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

This town has been free from any contagious or infectious disease the past year. In February and March only about fifty persons were vaccinated. The sanitary condition of vaults, etc., have especially been looked to and no complaint has been entered.

Very truly,

HORACE L. WATSON,

Health Officer.

WEST FAIRLEE, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Dear Sir—I herewith send my report as health officer of the towns of West Fairlee and Vershire.

There have been no cases of contagious or infectious diseases reported to me since the case of small pox in Vershire last December. In that case the premises were shut up against the public, and all persons who had been exposed were subjected to a rigid quarantine. Vaccination was performed on all the parties exposed, and no case appeared, although the youngest child showed something resembling mild varioloid.

The health of the towns has been very good. No cases of typhoid fever and only a few cases of dysentery. Early debility mark all of our cases.

Very truly yours,

T. G. SIMPSON,

Health Officer.

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WASHINGTON, VT., August 21, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Sir—The sanitary condition of the town of Washington has been very good the past year. Have had one case of typhoid fever, cause unknown. Two instances of complaints for the abolishment of nuisances, which were attended to. Have heard of no infectious or contagious diseases.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. WARNER,

Health Officer.

WILLIAMSTOWN, VT., September 10, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—In the past year there have been two cases of scarlet fever, both in the same family, mild form. Two cases of diphtheria. The cause of the first case, on a farm, could not be discovered. The sanitary condition of the premises appeared to be first class; good running water and good drainage. The little girl returned home from a visit out of town but a few days before taken sick. It was a severe attack; patient recovered.

The cause of second case was readily found in the hog pen in the barn basement, joining the house. The husband of the patient, a butcher, had been throwing his waste meat to his hogs. The nuisance was removed at once; no more cases developed and the woman got well. No epidemics this year. The town is in a fair sanitary condition, but there is need of a better sewerage system in the village.

Respectfully yours,

E. B. WATSON,

Health Officer.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ALBANY, VT., August 31, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—This town has been blest during the past year by immunity from contagious and miasmatic diseases generally, except a few cases of measles, which were soon controlled.

A few cases of typhoid fever, the source of which was easily found to be from drinking water, which in each case showed plenty of microbes, under the microscope. Three cas.s of diphtheria in April; all malignant; all died; children of J. O. Fisher.

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The board of health moved the house and found a horrid cesspool under the house, and were satisfied that that was the cause. The most rigid sanitary regulations were observed and the disease did not spread.

It is now a general time of health throughout the town.

Yours very truly,

J. C. CAMPBELL, M. D.,

Health Officer.

BARTON, VT., September 7, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Since my report last year our town has remained in a healthy condition, as regards contagious and infectious diseases, barring a few cases of measles contracted in neighboring towns. Early in the spring I suggested extending our sewerage system, which suggestion was complied with and I trust at the expiration of another year our sewerage will be complete and we better equipped to battle anything approaching an unhealthy condition.

Respectfully,

M. F. PRIME, M. D.,

Health Officer.

BROWNINGTON, VT., August 18, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I herewith submit to you my annual report, as required by law: Measles was quite prevalent with us in the early fall and winter. Throughout the spring many cases of German measles occurred, but all were trivial in consequence. I had one fatal case of typhoid fever in the month of September. The young lady contracted the disease at an Advent camp meeting, whence she had just returned after a week's stay, as there were no other cases in town.

One man placed a dead horse in the bed of a brook, with a shallow covering of earth over it. The water of this brook was used for general household purposes. I found the fear of the law quite effectual in bringing about a satisfactory interment. For the most part, however, the sanitary condition here is good.

Respectfully,

W. F. GILMAN,

Health Officer.

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DERBY, VT., September 8, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—In rendering my annual report to you I would say that the selectmen have been ever ready to aid in the work of abating all nuisances and conditions inimical to the public health.

Aside from the influenza of last winter there has been no epidemic of any disease in town the past year, and comparatively few cases of infectious and contagious diseases have come to my knowledge.

I send you the following statistical report, as far as I am able to give:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cerebro spinal meningitis	1	1
Continued fever	2	..
Cholera infantum	4	1
Diphtheria	1	..
Dysentery	4	..
Erysipelas	3	..
Measles	5	..
Phthisis	1	1
Pneumonia	5	1
Puerperal fever	1	..
Scarlatina	4	..
Typhoid fever	1	..

I would suggest that the law be made more stringent in regard to reporting and that a fair compensation be given for the work.

Respectfully,

E. W. CLARK,

Health Officer.

GLOVER, VT., August 27, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—In compliance with the requirements of the State Board of Health, I submit to you my annual report for the town of Glover, viz.:

There has been one case of diphtheria, several cases of typhoid fever and an epidemic of German measles and whooping cough. The sanitary condition of the town is good.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. DOW, M. D.,

Health Officer.

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GREENSBORO, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to be able to report the town of Greensboro in an exceedingly good sanitary condition, notwithstanding our continued drought and in some instances a somewhat limited supply of water. Our water supply is from springs and of the purest quality. We have had no contagious or infectious diseases, unless possibly a few cases of German measles and whooping cough, treated domestically. A small pox scare was had at Greensboro Bend during the winter, occasioned by a lady's return from Boston, where she had been vaccinated and being quite sick with vaccine it was reported she was suffering from small pox, which caused quite a stampede among the neighbors. As health officer, I was called upon to investigate the case, and with some difficulty quieted the fears of the frightened people.

Respectfully,

F. C. KINNEY,
Health Officer.

WEST CHARLESTON, VT., August 21, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—As health officer of this town I would report that there was in the month of December, 1893, six cases of diphtheria, four of which were fatal. These resulted in part, I am informed, from negligence on the part of the physician who treated the first case. The other cases being recognized, were promptly isolated by the town authorities and the further spread of the disease prevented. There has also been in this town during the months of May and June nine cases of measles, but these were confined to two families, and the further extension prevented.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HINMAN,
Health Officer.

IRASBURG, VT., September 1, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—I submit the following report for the town of Irasburg: There has been no epidemics in town during the past year, excepting mumps which have been in certain sections of the town. There has been two deaths from phthisis in the past year and no cases now that I know of. There has been no typhoid fever, to my knowledge, in town since August 1, 1893, and the general sanitary condition of the town is good.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. NEWTON, M. D.,
Health Officer.

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TROY, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—My report for the towns of Jay and Westfield is nor quite as pleasing to me as last year. Scarlatina appeared in two families in Westfield—six cases in the two families, one being fatal. The disease was contracted in Bakersfield and brought to Westfield by a student. There has been one case of diphtheria reported to me in the same town, but no deaths. Not a case of typhoid or malarial fever has been reported.

At the time you advised me to try and have all persons who had not been vaccinated done so at the expense of the towns, I saw the Selectmen in both towns, but they were afraid of making a little expense at the cost of their popularity, and refused to coincide with your idea. However, I procured a quantity of virus and vaccinated all who wished at half price. As to the general sanitary condition of the two towns, they are, in the main, as last year.

Yours truly,

F. S. GRAY, M. D.,

Health Officer.

NEWPORT, VT., August 13, 1894.

J, H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—There has been no epidemic disease in town since my appointment as health officer. The general sanitary condition of the town is very good.

Very truly,

E. E. WHITAKER, M. D.,

Health Officer.

LOWELL, VT., August 25, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON.

Dear Doctor—In making out my annual report, will say this town has been for the past year very free from diseases of a contagious nature. There has been no epidemic of any kind, and I have only to report that it has been exceptionally healthy throughout the town for the past year.

Yours very respectfully,

H. H. HILL,

Health Officer.

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NORTH TROY, VT., August 3, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—At the close of another year I hand you my report of the condition of the public health of this town during the twelve months just past. Taking the year as a whole, it has been one of general good health, there having been no epidemics of a serious character.

La grippe prevailed to quite an extent during the past winter, but it was not of the severe typo that we experienced two years previous.

Whooping cough has prevailed again very generally, but it was of so mild a form that but few cases required treatment.

Measles and German measles have both been present, but in a very limited degree.

Typhoid fever has been almost entirely absent, there being but one case reported. Erysipelas, ditto.

Scarlet fever has not made its appearance and none of the infectious diseases have had any spread except as noted. I remain

Yours sincerely,

F. W. COMINGS,

Health Officer.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

BENSON, VT., August 16, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—In compliance with Section 7, Act 82, of the laws of 1892, I hereby make my second annual report for the towns of Benson and West Haven. Since my report of one year ago, have had occasion to report to you several cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. The scarlet fever cases were all of a mild type, and none of them were followed by the serious nephritic or cardiac troubles so frequently coming sequelæ of scarlet fever. Attendance upon the cases was shared by my associate, Dr. Jones, and a good recovery was made in every case, except in one which occurred in West Haven and was attended by a New York State physician. A wrong diagnosis was made out and the little patient, neglected, died from a complication of diseases. The sanitary condition of the towns of Benson and West Haven is remarkably good at present. No typhoid or other contagious fever on hand, and people are more and more appreciating the beneficial results of keeping their yards, wells, cisterns and cellars clean; also the utility of

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ventilation. The efforts of the health officers to do their duty, under the guidance of the State Board of Health, is having an enlightening effect, and I trust the scope of the health officers' mission will be increased in the future.

Very respectfully,

JASPER P. NEWTON,

Health Officer.

BRANDON, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—There is nothing strange or unusual to report from the town of Brandon up to date.

We have not had our usual number of contagious diseases, in my opinion. Only one case of typhoid fever has been reported up to this time.

Many cases are reported, while in their incipient stage, before the question is fairly settled that such disease actually exists.

We have had a few cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc., but no epidemic of any kind. In fact, it has been distressingly healthy for the doctors.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. PECK,

Health Officer.

BRANDON, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

My Dear Doctor—There was a case of typhoid fever reported to me a week or two ago by Dr. Baker, but as I have heard nothing of the case since I concluded, possibly it did not prove to be a genuine case. As I know many of the cases of diphtheria, etc., reported, are only mild cases of tonsilitis, so I don't send you every little thing that does not amount to anything. You may send me, if you please, my dues up to date or a paper, so I can draw them.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. PECK,

Health Officer.

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CHITTENDEN, VT., August 28, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—Since my last annual report there has been five cases of scarlet fever and five cases of typhoid fever during last fall and early winter. Since then the people of the town of Chittenden have enjoyed the best of health.

Very respectfully,

ERNEST J. PERRY,
Health Officer.

RUTLAND, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—My report from the towns of Mendon and Clarendon for the past year is very brief. But two cases of contagious disease have been brought to my notice. One mild case of scarlet fever was reported to me in Clarendon last fall, and there has been one case of cerebro spinal meningitis the present month in Mendon, which resulted fatally.

Respectfully,

O. J. GILCHRIST, M. D.
Health Officer.

DANBY, VT., August 11, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

My Dear Sir—Another year has gone and the time has arrived for me, as health officer of the towns of Danby and Mt. Tabor, to make my annual report. On the whole, we have had a fairly healthy time. We have had no epidemics of any serious nature. The usual catarrhal inflammations and influenzas prevailed to some considerable extent during the winter and spring. We have had some cases of diphtheria, and part of them were quite severe. Two, which were complicated with membraneous croup, proved fatal, and one case died of heart failure after the disease was eradicated. We have had some mild cases of intestinal diarrhœa, especially among children, but no cases as yet of cholera infantum. I have endeavored to improve the sanitary conditions of the towns under my charge as best I could. The people generally are waking up to the necessity of strict cleanliness, and in some cases are almost fanatical on the subject, but if we do err it is best to do so on the safe side. Sanitary science is good and should be encouraged, and in the end we will get good results from it. Fewer drugs and greater attention to the common sense rules of every-day living should be the text of our sermons to the laity. I have had no great difficulty in discharging my duties, but in one or two instances the persons were a little provoked at first at any one thinking that "our drain" was wrong, etc. But, as I said, the people,

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on the whole, have been very ready to second my efforts to improve their sanitary surroundings. Hoping this meets the requirements and with your approval, I remain,

Yours with respect,

F. E. WHIPPLE,
Health Officer.

To day, August 12, I was called in to see a case of what I expect will prove to be "spinal fever." It is a boy, eight years old, rather frail and delicate in health. This is the only case we've had, if this proves to be such.

F. E. W.

FAIR HAVEN, VT., August 10, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I beg to submit my annual report as to the health and sanitary condition of this town.

The general health of the town has not been so good for several years. We have been comparatively free from zymotic diseases, only three cases of diphtheria having been reported to me, one case fatal. In the spring we had a number of cases of catarrhal and follicular tonsilitis and pharyngitis, almost taking on a mild epidemic character, and there are now a few cases of a mild form of pertussis, though none was reported to me. One death occurred, due to a complication of pneumonia.

Having no general system of sewerage, the sanitary conditions are, under the circumstances, very satisfactory, the people being gradually taught to appreciate the value and importance of cleanliness in and around their premises to preserve good health.

The reason I did not send any weekly reports lately is, that I had no report to make. I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

E. G. ROBERTS,
Health Officer.

HUBBARDTON, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary of State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I submit the following report: The public health is very good at the present time and the general sanitary condition of the town is excellent. We have had very little sickness during the year. We have had no contagious diseases of any kind; only one case of typhoid fever, which did not spread although a very severe case.

Yours respectfully,

E. J. GANSON,
Health Officer.

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MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, August 27, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The health of this town during the past year has been, on the whole, good. A few cases of typhoid fever during last winter, all mild ; a great many cases of la grippe, some of which were followed with pneumonia, during the last winter, with the usual amount of ordinary illness, comprise all that need be said about diseases.

At the present time we are passing through quite a drought. Many springs and wells are dry and the ground is parched for the want of rain. Still, what sources of drinking water that I have examined are pure, and no especial amount of sickness at the present time encourages the belief that we shall escape any serious trouble from this source.

The general sanitary condition of the town is very good.

Respectfully,

A. C. NORTON,
Health Officer.

MECHANICSVILLE, August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—In this, my annual report, as health officer of the town of Mount Holly I am pleased to say I have very little to report. In the fall and winter of 1893, had five cases of typhoid fever, all occurring in one family, caused by bad drainage. We have had no outbreaks of contagious diseases, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever, for several years. During the last month, have had four cases of spinal meningitis; all are doing fairly well at present.

Yours truly,

T. A. COOTEY,
Health Officer.

PAWLET, VT., August 6, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully submit my report as health officer of the town of Pawlet:

There has been, during a greater part of the year since my last report, very little illness traceable to such causes as produce communicable diseases. Only one case of typhoid fever and that brought from out of town. Diphtheria entirely absent, and only a very few cases of the other contagious diseases of childhood.

I have been called upon several times to abate nuisances, and have invariably brought about desired results amicably and surely. Upon the whole can hope for no better condition of public health than exists at the present time.

Very truly,

H. L. MANCHESTER,
Health Officer.

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PITTSFIELD, VT., August 29, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—No contagious disease has broken out here during the ast year. The people have been unusually healthy.

Yours truly,

F. L. BRIGHAM, M. D.,
Health Officer.

POULTNEY, VT., August 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

In making my annual report I will state that the following contagious diseases have occurred in town since last August: Diphtheria, 26 cases, with eight deaths; typhoid fever, one case, no deaths.

The sanitary condition of the village is by no means perfect. We have hydrant water, but no sewers. The only means of disposing of our waste water is by cess pools, covered and uncovered, in our back yards.

Our hydrant water smells so badly that it cannot be used for household purposes.

I hope that some time we can report a system of sewerage in the village that will dispose of our waste water and at the same time lessen the chances of our having to battle with disease-feeding germs, especially diphtheritic and typhoid.

Yours very truly,

E. D. ELLIS, M. D.,
Health Officer.

PROCTOR, August 18, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—In fulfillment of my duty I would report of the health and sanitary condition of the town of Proctor:

There has been during the past year a very small amount of sickness, except several cases of typhoid fever—thirteen in number, all occurring before February 13th. These cases, as have all cases of typhoid fever, have been scattered over the village where there was different water supplies, but there is one well near the Vermont Marble Company's works, where men often drank—a well which I had condemned over a year ago, but people would keep using it. In February we sent water, from five different sources, to Washington to be analyzed with the result that all were pronounced palatable except water from the well above mentioned, which was condemned and has not been used since. Well, as you see, we have had no case of typhoid fever since this well was closed.

We have had only one case of scarlet fever, one case of erysipelas, two of diphtheria, three of measles, a large number of cases of chicken pox, and quite recently several cases—nine in all—

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of spinal meningitis all with a mild degree of paresis, affecting the lower extremities, only; in no case complete paralysis. The extensor and abductor muscles were principally involved. All cases between the ages of one and five years; previous health invariably good; among five nationalities; hyperesthesia in all cases; in two marked opisthatonus; no loss of consciousness; temperature ranged from 101° to 104°, usually vomiting and diarrhœa, not persistent, pain in back and head; more or less eruption in all cases except one; no deaths; complete recovery in from two to four weeks, except two cases, who are just convalescing at this writing.

Yours respectfully,

H. L. NEWELL,

Health Officer.

CITY OF RUTLAND, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find my report for year ending August 31. The following contagious diseases, but no deaths, have been reported:

Cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; diphtheria, 23; erysipelas, 4; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 15; small-pox, 1; typhoid fever, 37; whooping cough, 5.

Fraternally yours,

B. C. SENTON,

Health Officer.

TINMOUTH, VT., August 20, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board Health.

Dear Doctor—The sanitary condition of this town has been fairly good until within the past month there has been an epidemic called the "cerebro-spinal meningitis." There has been eight cases, two of which proved fatal. No other contagious diseases have been reported to me. There has been several deaths in town, mostly among old people. There was one complaint made about a mill pond. Investigation was made and found the dam needed repairing, and ordered the same to be attended to, which has been done.

Yours truly,

DEFOREST DOTY,

Health Officer.

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WALLINGFORD, VT., August 30, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—Enclosed is my report for year ending August 30, 1894:

	RECOVERED.	FATAL.
Heart disease	..	3
Capillary bronchitis, acute	1	1
Pneumonia, lobar	6	4
Pneumonia, lobular	1	..
Tuberculosis of lungs	..	1
Typhoid fever	6	1
Bright's disease	..	1
Inflammatory rheumatism	2	..
Tonsilitis, acute	2	..
Infantile spinal paralysis	2	..
Epilepsy	2	..
Intercostal neuralgia	2	..
Peritonitis	..	1
Inflammation of bowels	..	1
Carcinoma of breast	..	1
Carcinoma of liver	..	1
Epidemic roseola	3	..
Influenza, no record.		
Totals	27	15

The sanitary condition of the town during the year ending August 30, 1894, has been very good, with the exception of last fall, when la grippe was quite prevalent.

There has been no epidemic of contagious diseases.

There has been some improvement of the sanitary condition about the public school buildings during the last year.

Respectfully,

G. G. MARSHALL, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BARRE, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

The sanitary condition of the town and village of Barre has for the past year been very good. From March until August there were fifteen cases of scarlet fever with one death. There have been no cases of other contagious diseases reported.

Respectfully,

C. F. CAMP,
Health Officer.

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EAST CALAIS, VT., August 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—There has been one case of diphtheria in town since my appointment. This case made a good recovery.

There has been no epidemic in town. The sanitary condition of the town is quite good and the people are becoming more careful of their sinkholes and other nuisances, and no complaints have been reported against them. It is a time of general good health.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE H. GRAY, M. D.,

Health Officer.

MONTPELIER, VT., August 31, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Sir—I herewith submit my annual report as health officer of the towns of Montpelier and Berlin:

But few complaints to the respective boards of health of unsanitary surroundings have been made. Those which have, have been promptly attended to. There have been four cases of typhoid fever, eight of scarlet fever, three of measles and two of diphtheria reported in Montpelier, and two of typhoid fever and two of scarlet fever in Berlin.

The general sanitary condition of both towns is excellent.

Yours respectfully,

D. G. KEMP,

Health Officer.

MORETOWN, VT., Aug. 9, 1894.

Dr. J. H. Hamilton.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the laws of the State, I take this time to report the health and sanitary condition of Moretown, Vt.

The general health of the people is good, and has been remarkably so during the year. We have had no epidemic diseases during the year. There were quite a few cases of la grippe last winter, but nothing in the form of two and four years ago. For the last three months it has been very healthy, being scarcely any sickness.

The sanitary conditions are generally good.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES HAYLETT,

Health Officer.

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WARREN, VT., August 29, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The sanitary condition of the town of Warren is very good, there having been no cases of contagious diseases during the past year with the exception of a few cases of measles.

Respectfully,

O. D. GREENE, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WORCESTER, VT., August 10, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary.

By inspection in early spring I found that our people had taken special care to remove all offensive conditions concerning our mutual health. During the fall, winter and spring months pneumonia and pleurisy were the diseases noticeably prevalent. Three deaths from cystic disease, of old men, have occurred.

One case of typhoid fever has been reported, and was fatal.

There have been three cases of diphtheria.

No complaint of any kind has called for a convention of the Board of Health.

Respectfully yours,

O. H. PERKINS, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

SAXTONS RIVER, August 27, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—For the town of Athens I can report six cases of measles the past year, which originated in Bellows Falls.

This month there has been a few slight cases of bowel trouble. Very little sickness during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. LOCKE,
Health Officer.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., August 29, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Richford, Vt.

Sir—The general health of the community represented in the towns of Brattleboro, Dummerston, Marlboro and Guilford has been fairly good in the year ending August 1, 1894.

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No severe epidemic has appeared, although there have been many cases of measles according to current report.

The people are becoming somewhat more interested and enlightened in sanitary matters.

The case of small pox and the destruction of a herd of cows infected with tuberculosis, in Brattleboro, have furnished valuable object lessons in directing public attention to the origin and spread of disease.

The matters of water supply, house plumbing and drainage are coming more to the front.

In February, 1894, a case of small pox was imported into Brattleboro from Paris, coming over on steamer Majestic of White Star Line. The source of the infection is unknown, but in the patient's opinion she was exposed to the disease somewhere in France in the early part of her journey home.

The case was quarantined in an upper chamber, with the already exposed family, at her home in the village on a thickly settled street.

The other members of the household, an aged mother, brother and wife, sister and two children (children never previously vaccinated) and trained nurse, were all promptly and successfully vaccinated.

No one took small pox or varioloid from this case, although seven persons were detained in the same house with the small pox patient, two of them children, who had never been previously vaccinated

The town authorities promptly provided a suitable hospital for any cases that might result, in a secluded spot in the town farm, three miles from the East village. Happily this was not needed, but will be put in permanent shape for any future emergency.

The local Board of Health advised and urged everyone to be vaccinated by his family physician at his own expense, but furnished free vaccination for those unable from any cause to otherwise secure it. Many complied, but too many neglected, waiting to see "if there were going to be any more cases of small pox."

Your health officer desires to give credit in this place to the magnificent backing accorded him in the treatment and cure of this trying case, by the local profession, Selectmen, village authorities and citizens of Brattleboro.

BRATTLEBORO.

Infectious diseases are so imperfectly reported that statistics are valueless.

Early in the year measles were brought into Brattleboro from New Hampshire; 47 cases have been reported, with no deaths.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	6	1
Typhoid fever	4	..
Membraneous croup	1	1
Erysipelas	1	..

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DUMMERSTON.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid fever	1	..
Measles, from Brattleboro epidemic	25	..

MARLBORO.

Measles, originating in Brattleboro	3	..

GUILFORD.

Measles, from Brattleboro	2	..
Typhoid fever	3	1

Yours fraternally,

A. I. MILLER, M. D.,
Health Officer.

GRAFTON, VT., August 22, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—There has been reported to me two cases of typhoid fever from Cambridgeport, in two different families. Usual precautions have been taken. There has been nothing else brought to my notice, except a few nuisances, which have been attended to as seemed best. As for Windham, I have seen no cases to report, nor have I had any reported to me.

Yours respectfully,

HALL STAPLES, M. D.,
Health Officer.

TOWNSHEND, VT., August 28, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I have to report the continued excellent condition of the health of last year.

We had in the spring four cases of measles, in one house, in the town of Halifax. Aside from this there has been no epidemic or any isolated cases of infectious disease.

There have been within four weeks a few scattering cases of dysentery, quite severe, in the town of Whitingham.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOEL W. SCUDDER,
Health Officer.

LONDONDERRY, VT., August 26, 1894.

DR. HAMILTON.

Dear Sir—In accordance with the statute, as health officer I return the following as my report: During the most of last winter la grippe prevailed extensively, and proved fatal in many cases among the aged in town. Six died with it between seventy and

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eighty years of age, four between eighty and ninety, three between ninety and one hundred, one of whom was ninety-eight years of age. No other epidemic has visited us the past year, except the whooping cough, which is now with us.

There has not to my knowledge been a single case of diphtheria, measles, small-pox, typhoid, typhus or scarlet fever the past year.

Have been able to make some improvement in the better supply of water for the people of the villages, and removed some nuisances by better drainage.

Have been obliged to remove and bury some dead animals, and found one case where a man was sending the milk from a diseased cow to a cheese factory. Examined the cow and found that she had a cancer. Had I a lawful right to order the cow slaughtered?

Yours truly,

D. H. MARDEN,

Health Officer.

NEWFANE, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

My Dear Doctor—I have to report from this town for the year ending August 31, that there has been but little sickness from preventable causes.

Only two cases of typhoid fever have come to my knowledge and they had no connection whatever. During the winter we had but little influenza as compared with surrounding towns.

There were several cases of measles, with one death from pneumonia following.

Only one case of diphtheria has occurred and that very mild.

In all cases, where required, strict quarantine has been established. One nuisance has called out the Board of Health and upon their order has been abated. Although it has existed for years, the present law was needed to remedy the evil.

Respectfully,

E. S. WESTON, M. D.,

Health Officer.

PUTNEY, VT., August 6, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—There has been no prevailing disease in the town during the past year, except during the months of January and February there occurred between fifty and sixty cases of measles. There were no deaths among the number.

A general vaccination was effected during February, according to the recommendation of your board.

One case only of scarlet fever was reported, precautions were taken and there was no extension of the disease.

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The general health of the town has been good. The water supply being derived from individual springs and wells, a general contamination is impossible. I was obliged to forbid the use of water from one well, which received almost directly the slops from a sink drain. One of our slaughter houses also required attention. A thorough inspection of every house in town, in regard to water supply, drainage, privy vaults, cellars and general care, would be advisable, but has not been attempted.

Very truly yours,

E. S. MUNGER, M. D.,
Health Officer.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., August 30, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I send you the following report of the number of contagious diseases in Bellows Falls from April 14, 1894, to date:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid fever	5	1
Diphtheria	5	1
Scarlet fever	4	..
Whooping cough	2	..
Membraneous croup	3	2

The cases of typhoid and diphtheria were scattered about different parts of the village. Cannot say how many were taken. Think, perhaps, two of the cases of diphtheria may have arisen from poor plumbing.

There is not any contagious disease prevailing at the present time. Think our village is in a very good sanitary condition—good sewerage system, with pure water supply.

Yours truly, E. S. ALBEE, M. D.,
Health Officer.

SAXTONS RIVER, VT., August 17, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—Since my appointment as health officer for the town of Rockingham outside of Bellows Falls village, there has not been a single case of contagious disease reported to me, nor has there occurred one in my own practice.

The territory above named has been favored to a high degree. There has not been any epidemic of acute disease. There has been a few cases of bowel trouble during the prolonged hot, dry weather. They have not been very severe. The aged have been less ready to respond to treatment than the middle aged or children. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. PETTINGILL,
Health Officer.

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TOWNSHEND, VT., August 29, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—The past year has been one of unusual good health in this town and in Brookline, save a few cases of measles, as reported to you at the time. There has been no infectious or contagious diseases in my practice and none have been reported to me by other physicians.

Truly yours, F. L. OSGOOD,
Health Officer.

WARDSBORO, VT., August 30, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—No contagious diseases in town during the past year, save measles—nine cases, one death. It took on a meningitis complication. One case of scarlet fever reported by Dr. Weston. Sanitary condition of the town good.

Fraternally, A. F. BLISS, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

SPRINGFIELD, VT., August 28, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary of Vermont State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—There has been no case of infectious or contagious disease in Baltimore during the past year, and the sanitary condition of the town is excellent.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM F. HAZELTON,
Health Officer.

BETHEL, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

In making my annual report this year I am glad to be able to state that the town of Bethel has had no visitation from infectious disease excepting an endemic of measles, which occurred in February, March and April, and also one of rothelns, which occurred in May, June and July. There were no fatal cases in either, although many of the patients were quite seriously ill in the latter as well as the former named disease. There is at the present time one case of typhoid fever, the patient being an overseer in the tannery and a recent arrival from the city. The sanitary condition of this village is very good and but little opposition is made to suggestions of the health officer in relation to sanitary matters.

Respectfully,
L. M. GREEN, M. D.,
Health Officer.

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BRIDGEWATER, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—The past year has been a very healthy one. The births have exceeded the deaths. We have no epidemics. There were three mild cases of scarlatina, but they were easily controlled, and by isolation, fumigation and other sanitary measures, we prevented the disease from spreading. There has been only one case of typhoid fever and no deaths. Very few cases of pneumonia; no deaths. We have several cases of dysentery among children and a few among adults, but no deaths. The sanitary condition of our town is very fair, and the people have been ready and willing to co-operate, and carry out the suggestions given them. There was one death from diphtheria and two other cases in the same family, but by disinfection and other hygienic measures we confined it to the one family. I find the disinfecting solutions recommended by the State Board of Health of great value.

Respectfully,

C. O. BOYDEN, M. D.,
Health Officer.

SHERBURNE, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—Sherburne bas also had a very healthy year. There were three cases of scarlatina. Two of them I attended, and the other was attended by Dr. F. L. Brigham of Pittsfield, Vt. They were all mild cases. No other cases of contagious or infectious diseases. No typhoid or other fevers. Sherburne is a mountainous town and drainage is naturally good.

Respectfully yours,

C. O. BOYDEN, M. D.,
Health Officer.

PROCTORSVILLE, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dear Sir—In reply to your postal would say that during the past year there have been but few contagious or infectious cases in any of the three villages, composing the town of Cavendish. One case of scarlatina simplex broke out in one of the village schools, but we could not trace it to any previous case in or about the vicinity where it occurred, one case of diphtheria (?) and one of pertussis complete the list, as near as I can find out. (I've been here only since March.) I consider the sanitary condition of the town very good at the present time and there hasn't been much sickness during the summer. Our slaughter-houses are well away from the villages and are carefully attended to. I have sometimes thought that trouble might arise from a canal into which many drains empty and over which some privies partly hang, but the current is

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quite strong, the canal nearly always full and thus far there has been no trouble in the families occupying that side of the street; many of them do not use water from their own side for drinking purposes but go where they know 'tis safe. That is the only thing I've been anxious about as health officer of this town, because some seasons the canal has not been kept full some of the time. As it is full now I anticipate no trouble from it.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. ELY, M. D.,
Health Officer.

CHESTER DEPOT, VT., August 22, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—In compliance with the requirement of the law, I submit to you the following brief report of the sanitary condition and public health of Chester. The sanitary condition is about the same as when I reported in 1893—not bad enough to deserve severe censure, and not good enough to merit special commendation.

The year ending August 30 has been a year of little sickness with us.

Whooping cough prevailed extensively during the spring and summer, but has now subsided.

Two cases of scarlet fever and one case (possibly two) of diphtheria have shown themselves during the year, but neither have visited us in epidemic form.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER L. HAVENS, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., August 25, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—I submit the following report as health officer for the town of Hartford:

During the month of August, 1893, we had several cases of diphtheria, three of which proved fatal. Since then there has been only one case of diphtheria reported.

There has been several scattering cases of scarlet fever, measles and typhoid fever, none of which have proved fatal.

Two of the typhoid fever cases were traced to the recent epidemic in Windsor, Vt. There has been the usual amount of summer trouble, both among children and adults.

The drainage and sewerage of this town is not what it should be. I think it would be greatly benefited by a few "first class" funerals among the so-called "chronic-kickers," who are always opposing legislation which tends to lift up the needs of the community.

Our dwellings, with but few exceptions are badly heated and poorly ventilated, while but little or no attention is paid to drain-

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ge or sewerage ; in many instances barns, privies, and pig pens are situated distressingly near their owner's dwellings. Overland privies, open drains, cesspools and sinkspouts abound in some parts of the town.

Our water system is practically nothing. We have an abundance of pure spring water that could be utilized in our several villages, if we only had enough public spirit to perfect a first class water system.

We have tried to do our part in promulgating the regulations adopted by the State board, and the selectmen have always been ready to co-operate with your health officer.

Yours respectfully,

O. W. DALEY, M. D.,
Health Officer.

LUDLOW, August 29, 1894.

DR. J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—In compliance with the requirements of the State Board of Health, I now make my annual report as to the sanitary condition and public health of this town. There has been but little sickness during the past year and but few deaths. During the fall months there were five cases of typhoid fever, with one death from the same. The other cases were quite light. During the winter and spring months there were a few cases of pneumonia, which caused two deaths. There were also during these months five cases of scarlatina. They all recovered. Much caution was taken to keep the disease from spreading, and as a result there were only five cases. La grippe prevailed to some extent. It caused no deaths. The scarlet fever, I ought to have said, was brought here by a student from Middlebury college, where the disease was then prevailing. Here was an instance where quarantine regulations were not sufficiently enforced, and a dangerous disease allowed to spread. In the month of July, there were two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. One case proved fatal. It is seldom that a year passes with so little sickness and so few deaths. The sanitary condition of the town is very good, but not quite all that could be desired. We are now expecting to improve this condition by sewers, or a sewerage system, during the coming year. Our people, for the most part, take delight in keeping their surroundings wholesome and tidy, and free from any source of miasma such as would be likely to produce disease.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. LANE,
Health Officer.

NORWICH, VT., August 9, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I have to report that the general public health of Norwich has been unusually good for the past year, and there is very little sickness at the present time.

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We are just through an epidemic of measles—the first for ten years. The first cases appeared in April, there were no fatalities, however, although the number who had the disease was considerable. In May a family moved into town from Hartford, Vt., bringing diphtheria with them. The family consisted of father, mother and three children, the oldest of whom was a girl fourteen years of age. The father was taken down sick the fourth day after their arrival, then in due time the mother and oldest daughter. Of course everything was done to prevent the spread of the disease. The result was that the two youngest children escaped infection, and there were no other cases, although there were two other families living in the same house. The attempt, last spring, to make vaccination general, was a failure so far as this town is concerned. Everything was done to interest the public in the undertaking, even gratuitous vaccination was offered, but only forty vaccinations were made. Some claimed to fear that the virus was not good, some were afraid their children might be made sick and thus require increased attention from them, while others had equally puerile reasons. The result was that not one in five who needed vaccination had it. "Compulsory vaccination" seems to be the only remedy for this state of things.

Respectfully yours,

S. H. CURRIER,
Health Officer.

PLYMOUTH (TYSON P. O.), VT., August 22, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—I would not do the work you are doing in this matter short of a clean one thousand dollars. It is worth that. Some people will appreciate it, while others think it is nothing—that all sickness is Providential. You will never get your pay until the time comes that people appreciate this work—you may call it educated up to it—and we have been in business 51 years this fall, and have found it hard work sometimes to make people see these matters aright. When I first began here they thought a patient must not have any cold water in a fever. Fifty years ago we had lots of continued fever. Sometimes it would go through a whole family. They thought it strange when old Dr. Such-a-one and old Dr. Such-a-one had said they must not have cold water, to have a young, white-headed boy come in and say they could have it all they wanted; and they all liked it, doctor, I can assure you.

I have lost the following patients. I supposed at first you wanted what died, and have kept account accordingly:

September 9, 1893, Effie Manley died with cholera infantum; aged six months.

December 13, 1893, Rev. Mason Moore died with pneumonia; aged 72. I was called to him five hours before he died.

Mrs. William D. Livingston died January 21, 1894, with pleuro-pneumonia, aged 42.

Henry E. Wright died January 17, 1894, with acute bronchitis—what is called the grip—aged 54.

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April 12, 1894, Winniford Chapman died of scarlatina, contracted in Lowell, Mass., and the only case we had of it. I did everything I could to keep it from spreading. The whole neighborhood was greatly alarmed; so much so they were at the Post-Office unwilling to have any of the family come after their mail. I had the house fumigated and the clothing all put into a solution of bi-chloride of mercury. Some people were afraid to have me come into their house. I took more pains to prevent it from spreading than I ever did in any disease before in my practice of half a century. Whether the means I took to prevent it from spreading was the cause of it, or it was luck and chance, I cannot say.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. SCOTT, M. D.,
Health Officer.

SHARON, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Richford, Vt.

Dear Sir—I haven't very much of a report to make and hardly know how to go to work to make a report as it is new business for me. I have had but one case of diphtheria; no other contagious disease. General disease is about all which I have had to contend with. It has been distressingly healthy in Sharon the past year.

Fraternally,

J. C. KENNEY, M. D.,
Health Officer.

SPRINGFIELD, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—The general health and sanitary condition of my town is, I think, very good; excepting a few cases of typhoid fever in the early part of the year, we have had no contagious or infectious diseases.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAIG, M. D.,
Health Officer.

GAYSVILLE, VT., August 30, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, Secretary State Board of Health.

Sir—The sanitary condition of the town of Stockbridge has been good for the year, excepting the winter months, when grip prevailed. All made good recoveries except a few cases complicated with previous poor health. There was only one fatal case that I can recall, and that was complicated with pneumonia. No deaths in town from infectious diseases. I had one case of scarlatina in the winter that was complicated with diphtheria. The symptoms of scarlatina appeared first, but before the stage of desquamation, diphtheritic symptoms set in. Recovery was slow but complete. Sonrce of infection supposed to have been a letter received from a

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family in New Hampshire, in which it claimed that one member of the family had diphtheria, but there was no claim of scarlatina. Another case of scarlatina in July, seen by another doctor before I saw it; source of infection not traced. There have been a few mild cases of dysentery, but none fatal or very severe.

Respectfully,

C. C. SMITH, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WESTON, VT., August 31, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Richford, Vt.

Dear Doctor—In reply to your request that I furnish a report from Weston, allow me to say that from any data in my possession I am unable to give the number of births or deaths within the last year. There have been no epidemics, with the exception of the one (influenza, over 100 cases) last November and December. I learn of a few cases of diphtheria, two deaths, in the present month.

Having removed from the town, I hereby tender my resignation as health officer and would suggest the appointment of A. L. Miner, M. D., a resident of Weston, to the office.

Respectfully,

H. H. HOWE, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WINDSOR, VT., August 8, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary of State Board of Health.

Dear Doctor—In accordance with my duty as health officer of Windsor I respectfully submit my annual report. Until the 15th of March, 1894, Windsor had been remarkably free from all forms of contagious disease. On this day the first case came under observation, which was to be the forerunner of one of the severest epidemics that our State ever knew. This case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. This case did not attract much notice, but about March 24, there were a great number of people, of all ages, sick with high fevers coming under the observation of all the physicians in town, and before we could really realize it there were 90 or more cases in our midst. These all occurred before April 6. The cause was very soon placed upon the water supply, and with great certainty, as no cases occurred anywhere except among persons using the village water. The prison was entirely exempt, as well as people using wells. The prison has a supply of its own. The State board was called at once to investigate the cause and they unanimously coincided with the opinion of the local board, that the infection came from a mild case of fever which occurred in January of the same year in a family that lived about fifty rods from the head of the water supply. The discharges of the patient not being properly cared for, the spring thaw, which was very general about the first of March, carried everything into the stream supplying the town with water. The water was ordered to be

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boiled before using, and orders were given for the care of all discharges. All vaults were ordered thoroughly cleaned and chloride of lime used every three days until June 1, 1894. One fact came strongly to light in regard to caring for discharges. Among certain people it seemed almost impossible to make them take proper care, even by daily instruction.

There were 130 cases up to August 1, varying from ten months to ninety-four years. There were seventeen deaths—the first on March 29, the last August 3. These cases occurred in sixty-nine families. The last case reported was July 28.

The old system of water supply has been abandoned, except for motor purposes. The village has voted for a new supply, and the work is well under way. This comes from springs, running directly from the hills into the pumping station. The water is not exposed to any possible source of contamination, and analysis shows it to be perfectly pure. The old supply was endangered from passing in an open channel by five farm houses and having the drainage of the highway for two miles. Barring these facts, this supply has given the village good water for fifty years. At any time, this same epidemic, or a more serious one, was liable to come upon us. This will be a valuable example for all towns to look after their water supplies if they are exposed to the same danger; for this is a strong example of a long season of safety causing laxity of watchful care regarding any and all sources of danger. It is with much anxiety that we await the fall months—to know if the disease will come upon us to any great extent. For, as stated above, it is almost—in fact, quite—impossible to make a certain class of people always careful. I wish to thank the State board for their help in this epidemic. I think the sanitary condition of the village of Windsor is better to-day than ever before. Asking you to excuse the length and quality of this report, I remain,

Very sincerely,

DR. JOHN DENSMORE BREWSTER,
Health Officer.

WOODSTOCK, VT., August 28, 1894.

J. H. HAMILTON, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir—In compliance with the laws of the State, I herewith present my second annual report:

There has been very little sickness in town during the past year. No epidemics and very little of the usual summer sickness.

The sanitary condition of our town improves each year, and I am happy to say that there is a commendable spirit of co-operation with the health officer, which not only works to the advantage of the town, but renders the duties of the officer less unpleasant than it otherwise would be.

Very respectfully,

M. H. CHANDLER, M. D.,
Health Officer.

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TABULATED STATEMENT

—OF—

CASES AND DEATHS

— FROM —

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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ADDISON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Addison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridport	1	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferrisburgh	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goshen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Granville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hancock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlebury	1	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monkton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orwell	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panton	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ripton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoreham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starksboro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vergennes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waltham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weybridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Arlington	8	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
Bennington	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glastenbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landgrove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pownal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Readsboro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rupert	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandgate	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Searsburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaftsbury	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stamford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunderland	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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CALEDONIA COUNTY.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Barnet	..	2	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danville	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardwick	6	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Kirby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyndon	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peacham	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ryegate	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Johnsbury	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stannard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheelock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Bolton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington	8	241	1	..	..	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Charlotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colchester	5	15	1	..	..	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	..
Essex	..	20	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hinesburgh	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntington	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Jericho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shelburne	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Burlington	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. George	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underhill	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ESSEX COUNTY.

Averill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloomfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton	..	2	35	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canaan	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Concord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Haven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Granby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guildhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lemington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunenburgh	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maidstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bakersfield	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Berkshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enosburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fletcher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheldon	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Albans	3	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Swanton	..	1	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

Alburgh	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Isle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle La Motte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Hero	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
South Hero	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Belvidere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyde Park	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Johnson	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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LAMOILLE COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Morristown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stowe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterville	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wolcott	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ORANGE COUNTY.

Bradford	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Braintree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brookfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chelsea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corinth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairlee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Strafford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thetford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Topsham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunbridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vershire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Fairlee	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williamstown	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albany	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barton Landing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brownington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coventry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Craftsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greensboro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irasburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morgan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ORLEANS COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Troy	..	..	9	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmore	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Westfield	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Benson	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandon	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castleton	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittenden	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danby	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fair Haven	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hubbardton	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mendon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middletown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Holly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Tabor	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pawlet	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pittsfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pittsford	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Poultney	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proctor	3	1	3	1	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Rutland City	2	9	..	1	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Rutland Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sherburne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrewsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallingford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Haven	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Rutland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Barre	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Berlin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calais	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duxbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fayston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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WASHINGTON COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Middlesex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montpelier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moretown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montpelier, East	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plainfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waitsfield	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodbury	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Athens	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellows Falls	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brattleboro	4	1	57	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brookline	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dummerston	..	..	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guilford	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Halifax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Londonderry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marlboro	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newfane	1	3	20	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putney	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stratton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Townsend	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardsboro	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westminster	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitingham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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WINDSOR COUNTY.

TOWNS.	CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Erysipelas.
Andover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnet	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Barnard	7	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethel	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgewater	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cavendish	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartford	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartland	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ludlow	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plymouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pomfret	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rochester	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royalton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Springfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockbridge	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weathersfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Woodstock	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Cornwall		E. O. Porter	Cornwall.
Ferrisburgh		F. D. Phelps	Vergennes.
Goshen		C. W. Peck	Brandon.
Granville		E. Hubbard	Granville.
Hancock		Jas. R. Hamblin	Hancock.
Leicester		W. H. Vincent	Orwell.
Lincoln		J. S. Dodge	Lincoln.
Middlebury		M. D. Smith	Middlebury.
Monkton		O. L. Nimblett	Monkton.
New Haven		E. D. Hall	New Haven.
Orwell		W. H. Vincent	Orwell.
Panton		E. W. Kent	Panton.
Ripton		H. C. Powers	Ripton.
Salisbury		O. M. Bump	Salisbury.
Shoreham		W. N. Platt	Shoreham.
Starksboro		Henry Wade	Starksboro.
Vergennes		E. W. Shipman	Vergennes.
Waltham		E. W. Shipman	Vergennes.
Weybridge		B. F. Sutton	Middlebury.
Whiting		W. H. Vincent	Orwell.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Arlington	Dr.	W. S. Phillips	Arlington.
Bennington	Mr.	Henry L. Stillson	Bennington.
Dorset	Dr.	C. W. Bartlett	East Dorset.
Glastenbury	Mr.	German Harrington	Shaftsbury.
Landgrove		C. C. Cook	Landgrove.
Manchester		George Smith	Manchester.
North Bennington		Henry L. Stillson	Bennington.
Peru	Dr.	B. F. Millington	South Londonderry.
Pownal	Mr.	Daniel T. Bates	Pownal.
Readsboro	Dr.	H. S. Wade	Readsboro.
Rupert		J. M. Moore	Rupert.
Sandgate		W. S. Phillips.	Arlington.
Searsburgh	No health officer.		
Shaftsbury	Mr.	Frank H. Mattison	South Shaftsbury.
Stamford		C. D. Houghton	Stamford.
Sunderland	Dr.	W. S. Phillips	Arlington.
Winhall		T. A. Flandreau	Winhall.
Woodford	Mr.	Amos Aldrich	Bennington.

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Barnet	Dr.	J. M. Gibson	McIndoes Falls.
Burke		H. J. Lane*	West Burke.
Danville		N. C. B. Haviland	Danville.
Groton		N. S. Eastman	Groton.
Hardwick		S. E. Darling	Hardwick.
Kirby		L. W. Hubbard	Lyndon.

*Deceased.

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TOWNS, ETC.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Lyndon	J. W. Copeland	Lyndonville.
Newark	No health officer.	
Peacham	Dr. W. A. Thomas	Peacham.
Ryegate	G. W. Darling	Ryegate.
St. Johnsbury	G. B. Bullard	St. Johnsbury.
Sheffield	S. A. Jones	Sheffield.
Stannard	F. C. Kinney	Greensboro.
Sutton	J. W. Colby	Sutton.
Walden	S. S. Martin	East Hardwick.
Waterford	No health officer.	
Wheelock	W. A. Weeks	Greensboro 4 Cor.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Bolton	Dr. O. D. Bemis	Jonesville.
Burlington	H. A. Crandall	Burlington.
Charlotte	W. H. H. Varney	Charlotte.
Colchester	L. F. Burdick	Winooski.
Essex	C. M. Ferrin	Essex Junction.
Hinesburgh	G. F. Edmunds	Hinesburgh.
Huntington	F. D. Falby	Huntington.
Jericho	F. C. Cilley	Jericho.
Milton	L. J. Dixon	Milton.
Richmond	H. L. Heath	Richmond.
Shelburne	F. R. Stoddard	Shelburne.
South Burlington	H. A. Crandall	Burlington.
St. George	G. F. Edmunds	Hinesburgh.
Underhill	W. S. Nay	Underhill.
Westford	Chas. Jenne	Westford.
Williston	A. L. Bingham	Williston.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Averill	No health officer.	
Bloomfield	Dr. J. F. Blanchard	Bloomfield.
Brighton	J. D. Linehan	Island Pond.
Brunswick	No health officer.	
Canaan	Dr. A. Q. Pottle	Canaan.
Concord	R. T. Johnson	Concord.
East Haven	H. J. Lane*	West Burke.
Granby	R. T. Johnson	Concord.
Guildhall	N. S. Boyce	Guildhall.
Lemington	N. S. Boyce	Guildhall.
Lunenburgh	A. W. Scott	Lunenburgh.
Maidstone	N. S. Boyce	Guildhall.
Norton	J. D. Linehan	Island Pond.
Victory	R. T. Johnson	Concord.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Bakersfield	Dr. E. J. Melville	Bakersfield.
Berkshire	G. S. Goodrich	West Berkshire.
Enosburgh	W. R. Hutchinson	Enosburgh Falls.
Fairfax	C. F. Hawley	Fairfax.
Fairfield	W. G. E. Flanders	Fairfield.
Fletcher	E. R. Brush	Cambridge.
Franklin	J. B. Hall	Franklin.
Georgia	W. Linsley	Georgia.
Highgate	E. A. Bates	Highgate.
Montgomery	B. W. Davis	Montgomery.
Richford	R. M. Pelton	Richford.
Sheldon	E. M. Brown	Sheldon.
St. Albans	C. R. Draper	St. Albans.
Swanton	H. R. Wilder	Swanton.

*Deceased.

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GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

TOWNS, ETC.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Alburgh	Dr. C. H. Marston	Alburgh.
Grand Isle	B. Haynes	Grand Isle.
Isle La Motte	J. King	Isle La Motte.
North Hero	G. B. Hyde	North Hero.
South Hero	C. W. Petty	South Hero.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

Belvidere	Dr. George B. Hulburd	Waterville.
Cambridge	J. B. Morgan	Cambridge.
Eden	W. H. Bacon	Eden.
Elmore	C. C. Rublee	Morrisville.
Hyde Park	William W. Genge	Hyde Park.
Johnson	F. C. Page	Johnson.
Morristown	C. C. Rublee	Morrisville.
Stowe	W. G. Church	Stowe.
Waterville	George B. Hulburd	Waterville.
Wolcott	Fred S. Dillingham	Craftsbury.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Bradford	Dr. J. H. Jones	Bradford.
Braintree	J. H. Jones	West Randolph.
Brookfield	V. C. Goodrich	Brookfield.
Chelsea	S. N. Goss	Chelsea.
Corinth	Charles N, Fox	East Corinth.
Fairlee	H. H. Gillette	Post Mills.
Newbury	H. H. Lee	Newbury.
Orange	C. F. Camp	Barre.
Randolph	A. C. Bailey	West Randolph.
Strafford	I. L. Nowlan	South Strafford.
Thetford	H. H. Gillette	Post Mills.
Topsham	Horace L. Watson	West Topsham.
Tunbridge	E. E. Dean	Tunbridge.
Vershire	T. G. Simpson	West Fairlee.
Washington	F. A. Warner	Washington.
West Fairlee	T. G. Simpson	West Fairlee.
Williamstown	E. B. Watson	Williamstown.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albany	Dr. J. C. Campbell	Albany.
Barton	M. F. Prime	Barton.
Barton Landing	E. O. Ranney	Barton Landing.
Brownington	W. F. Gilman	Brownington.
Charleston	C. F. Hinman	West Charleston.
Coventry	F. D. Badger	Coventry.
Craftsbury	C. W. Dustan	Craftsbury.
Derby	E. W. Clark	Derby.
Glover	H. L. Dow	Glover.
Greensboro	F. C. Kinney	Greensboro.
Holland	C. S. Hinman	West Charleston.
Irasburgh	G. H. Newton	Irasburgh.
Jay	F. S. Gray	South Troy.
Lowell	H. H. Hill	Lowell.
Morgan	E. W. Clark	Derby.
Newport	E. W. Whittaker	Newport.
Salem	No health officer.	
Troy	Dr. F. W. Comings	North Troy.
Westmore	No health officer.	
Westfield	Dr. F. S. Gray	South Troy.

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RUTLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS, ETC.		NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Benson	Dr.	J. P. Newton	Benson.
Brandon		C. W. Peck	Brandon.
Castleton		G. A. Roberts	Castleton.
Chittenden	Mr.	Ernest J. Perry	Chittenden.
Clarendon	Dr.	O. J. Gilchrist	Rutland.
Danby		F. E. Whipple	Danby.
Fair Haven		E. G. Roberts	Fair Haven.
Hubbardton	Mr.	E. G. Ganson	Hubbardton.
Ira	Dr.	C. B. Ross	West Rutland.
Mendon		O. J. Gilchrist	Rutland.
Middletown		A. C. Norton	Middletown Springs.
Mount Holly		T. A. Cootey	Mechanicsville.
Mt. Tabor		F. E. Whipple	Danby.
Pawlet		H. L. Manchester	Pawlet.
Pittsfield		F. L. Bingham	Pittsfield.
Pittsford		H. H. Swift	Pittsford.
Poultney		E. D. Ellis	Poultney.
Proctor		H. L. Newell	Proctor.
City of Rutland		B. C. Senton	Rutland.
Town of Rutland		J. H. Reilly	Rutland.
Sherburne		C. O. Boyden	Bridgewater.
Shrewsbury		George Rustedt	Rutland.
Sudbury		G. W. Campbell	Sudbury.
Tinmouth	Mr.	De Forest Doty	Tinmouth.
Wallingford	No	health officer.	
Wells	Dr.	Lorin Bromley	Granville, N. Y.
West Haven		J. P. Newton	Benson.
West Rutland		C. B. Ross	West Rutland.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Barre	Dr.	C. F. Camp	Barre.
Berlin		D. G. Kemp	Montpelier.
Cabot		W. E. Goodale	Cabot.
Calais		G. H. Gray	East Cabot.
Duxbury		W. F. Minard	Waterbury.
Fayston	No	health officer.	
Marshfield	Dr.	H. S. Carver	Marshfield.
Middlesex		C. A. Hunt	Montpelier.
Montpelier		D. G. Kemp	Montpelier.
Montpelier, East		W. E. Lazelle	Plainfield.
Moretown		J. Haylett	Moretown.
Northfield		O. O. Davis	Northfield.
Plainfield	No	health officer.	
Roxbury	Dr.	J. H. Fisk	Roxbury.
Waitsfield		H. T. J. Howe	Waitsfield,
Warren		O. D. Green	Warren.
Waterbury		W. F. Minard	Waterbury.
Woodbury		R. W. Lance	South Woodbury.
Worcester		O. H. Perkins	Worcester.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Athens	Dr.	C. W. Locke	Saxtons River.
Bellows Falls		E. S. Albee	Bellows Falls.
Brattleboro		A. I. Miller	Brattleboro.
Brookline		F. L. Osgood	Townshend.
Dover		A. W. Rice	Wilmington.
Dummerston		A. I. Miller	Brattleboro.
Grafton		Hall Staples	Grafton.
Guilford		A. I. Miller	Brattleboro.

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TOWNS, ETC.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.
Halifax	J. W. Scudder	Jacksonville.
Jamaica	C. S. Brigham	Jamaica.
Londonderry	D. H. Marden	South Londonderry.
Marlboro	A. I. Miller	Brattleboro.
Newfane	E. S. Weston	Newfane.
Putney	E. S. Munger	Putney.
Rockingham	E. H. Pettingill	Saxtons River.
Stratton	C. S. Brigham	Jamaica.
Townshend	F. L. Osgood	Townshend.
Vernon	N. P. Wood	Northfield, Mass.
Wardsboro	A. F. Bliss	Wardsboro.
Westminster	J. O. Garmon	Westminster.
Whitingham	J. W. Scudder	Jacksonville.
Wilmington	E. T. Titus	Wilmington.
Windham	M. A. Steele	Chester.

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Andover	Dr. G. W. Wilkinson	Chester.
Baltimore	W. F. Hazelton	Springfield.
Barnet	A. Jewett	Barnet.
Bethel	L. M. Green	Bethel.
Bridgewater	C. O. Boyden	Bridgewater.
Cavendish	R. S. Ely	Proctorsville.
Chester	W. L. Havens	Chester.
Hartford	O. W. Daley	Hartford.
Hartland	D. F. Rugg	Hartland.
Ludlow	George E. Lane	Ludlow.
Norwich	S. H. Currier	Norwich.
Plymouth	C. A. Scott	Plymouth.
Pomfret	M. H. Chandler	Woodstock.
Reading	F. C. Morgan	Reading.
Rochester	W. D. Huntington	Rochester.
Royalton	E. J. Fish	Royalton.
Sharon	A. C. Sherwin	Sharon.
Springfield	A. A. Haig	Springfield.
Stockbridge	C. C. Smith	Stockbridge.
Weathersfield	W. L. Hoisington	Perkinsville.
Weston	A. L. Miner	Weston.
West Windsor	Dean Richmond	Windsor.
Windsor	J. D. Brewster	Windsor.
Woodstock	M. H. Chandler	Woodstock.

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